



## Hamas may take part in elections

GAZA CITY (AFP) — A senior official in the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) said for the first time Friday that the group, which opposes the autonomy deal, may take part in elections to a Palestinian self-rule council and form a political party. "We are ready to participate in elections to a legislative council but not to a council which has a purely administrative role, as envisaged in the accord with Israel," said Ismael Hanyeh. "It is possible, under these conditions, to form a political party catering for all Moslems and not just Hamas supporters," Mr. Hanyeh told the Palestine daily published here. Hamas is one of several hardline Palestinian groups opposed to the autonomy accord which launched self-rule in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho in May. Mr. Hanyeh said Hamas would continue to fight against Israeli occupation until Palestinians won "true independence." Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are to begin talks on Monday in Cairo to prepare the ground for elections to a Palestinian council, which would mark the second phase of Palestinian self-rule.

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# Crown Prince heads for U.S. seeking to advance peace process

## Jordan-Israel treaty only after outstanding problems settled, King-Rabin statement says

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left Amman for the United States on Friday ahead of a meeting at the White House Monday with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres aimed at speeding up progress toward a peace agreement.

Western diplomats in Amman said Israel may announce a withdrawal from Jordanian territory it has occupied since 1968 at the Washington meeting, which will be hosted by U.S. President Bill Clinton.

The meeting follows a summit at the Red Sea resort of Aqaba Thursday between His Majesty King Hussein and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. The two leaders said after the summit that they hoped negotiations for a peace accord would end successfully after solutions are found as quickly as possible to outstanding problems."

"Despite the fact that the

withdrawal issue has not yet been completed, the negotiations on them will be continued when talks between the parties resume following the return of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan from his forthcoming visit to the United States," the two sides said in the communiqué.

The issues — "including water, boundary and security" — will also be discussed in Israeli-Jordanian talks scheduled for Oct. 10-20, said the communiqué.

"It is hoped that in these subsequent negotiations, to be held in the region, the resolution of all outstanding issues will result in the achievement of a treaty of peace," it said.

A senior Jordanian official said Friday that progress was made on an Israeli withdrawal from Jordanian land occupied after the 1967 Middle East war.

"Mr. Rabin said meanwhile that Israel and Jordan had not finished drafting a peace treaty because they were still

negotiating their border. The two countries formally ended a 46-year state of belligerency in an agreement signed in Washington July 25, but postponed a full-fledged agreement pending a resolution of disputes over water sources and borders.

The official, who refused to be named, reiterated that Jordan would not sign a treaty "before agreements on all the questions ... land and borders, water-sharing and security." And that could take months, he said.

According to Western diplomats, Israel agrees to withdraw from most of the Jordanian land apart from 17 square kilometres in the Aqaba-Elat triangle on the Red Sea and south of the Dead Sea.

Instead, the Jewish state has offered to hand over the same amount of land elsewhere, they said.

Mr. Rabin said meanwhile that Israel and Jordan had not finished drafting a peace treaty because they were still

would continue in October. In Jordan, sources said that Israel is objecting to Jordanian demands for an immediate pullout from nearly 381 square kilometres of desert and farmland along the borders of the two states.

The Jordanian sources said King Hussein was asking Israel to commit itself to a timetable for withdrawal but that the Israelis were only ready to announce an intention to withdraw.

Water is also a key issue. A senior Israeli official said King and Mr. Rabin made a list of points of Israeli-Jordanian agreement on water-sharing, the borders and security."

Israeli Television reported that a timetable for the signing of a peace accord would be announced in the coming weeks.

Jordan wants its share of the water sources running

(Continued on page 12)

## 1 killed in Hebron

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian when he stabbed and wounded a soldier in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron on Friday, Israeli security forces said.

"Jordan has proved time and again that it works to help achieve the national interests of the Palestinians," he added.

Mr. Arafat himself welcomed the Jordanian move announced last week but refrained from commenting on Jordan's affirmation that it would continue to play its historic role in the Islamic shrines in Jerusalem.

It was not clear, however,

(Continued on page 12)

er Yasser Arafat said on Friday that an Israeli decision to strengthen a band of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank violated the peace deal signed last year.

"Any change in the settlements by expanding them or introducing any change in them is a violation of the agreement," Mr. Arafat told journalists at Tunis airport when asked to comment on Israel's decision.

They said the incident took place near the Ibrahim Mosque in the heart of Hebron, home to 110,000 Palestinians.

The complex has been closed to the public since a Jewish settler killed more than 30 worshippers at the mosque there on Feb. 25.

Palestinian sources said the Israeli army immediately imposed a curfew on the centre of Hebron, where about 400 Jewish settlers live in several small, fortified enclaves.

In Tunis, Palestinian lead-



MAHATHIR VISITS PETRA: Malaysian Pre- to Jordan on Thursday, visits the ancient city

maior Mahathir Mohammad, who began a visit of Petra on Friday (see page 3)

## Jordan to lobby Paris Club for debt relief during IMF talks

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

during the first six months of 1994 was highly positive.

Almost all finance ministers of the Paris Club group of creditor governments are expected to attend the Madrid meeting of the IMF, which will also provide an ideal forum for group consultations and decision.

The Paris Club holds about \$4 billion of Jordan's foreign debts which stood at \$6.68 billion at the end of 1993. More than half of that amount have already been rescheduled for periods exceeding 20 years.

Diplomats also noted that there was no hard and fast rule that stipulated that rescheduled debts could not be written off and that Jordanian approaches had already been made through diplomatic channels to the concerned governments.

Some of the European governments, traditional aid donors to Jordan, have already extended debt relief to the Kingdom, including Britain by about \$100 million and Germany with about \$30 million. France, one of Jordan's largest creditors, have written off \$5 million.

Jordan is aiming to secure

(Continued on page 12)

## PNA team expected Tuesday

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Hakan Balawi, senior official of the Palestine National Authority (PNA), left Amman on Friday after talks on Jordanian-Palestinian relations and preparations for a new round of discussions on cooperation in various spheres.

A high-level PNA team is expected here on Tuesday for the discussions, a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official said.

Mr. Balawi, a close confidant of PNA President Yasir Arafat, was received by Prime Minister Abdin Salam Dahlan on Thursday. After the talks, Mr. Balawi told

reporters there were no Jordanian-Palestinian differences and described reports of a strain in relations as exaggerated and unfounded.

He also welcomed Jordan's decision on Tuesday to sever all links with Islamic holy shrines in the Israeli-occupied territories except those in Jerusalem.

His Majesty King Hussein's decision in 1988 to sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank was in support of the Palestinian cause and reflected a true commitment to the Palestinian principles and goals," Mr. Balawi said.

The Kingdom's decision last week to include the Islamic Waqf and all holy sites in

the West Bank except those in Jerusalem in the severance of ties "falls within the context of the 1988 move" and will "support national Palestinian action," Mr. Balawi said.

"Jordan has proved time and again that it works to help achieve the national interests of the Palestinians," he added.

Mr. Arafat himself welcomed the Jordanian move announced last week but refrained from commenting on Jordan's affirmation that it would continue to play its historic role in the Islamic shrines in Jerusalem.

It was not clear, however,

(Continued on page 12)

## Two dead in clashes in Port-au-Prince

forehead and was taken to a U.S. hospital ship for treatment.

The bullet grazed the photographer's head, according to an AFP photographer on the scene.

U.S. troops, deployed heavily in the capital for the demonstration, have not intervened in any of the disturbances.

The Haiti parliament is considering amnesty for the coup leaders who toppled Mr. Aristide. It is part of a deal worked out by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter a week ago Sunday that averted an invasion of Haiti.

Although part of the deal did not call for the military leaders to leave Haiti soil, Clinton administration officials and Mr. Aristide said they want them to depart.

Thousands of Aristide supporters, some carrying signs waving "violence no, democracy yes," had taken to the streets to reassert the power stolen from them by a military coup three years ago.

Pro-army militiamen with machetes, guns and sticks were waiting for them, vowed

(Continued from page 12)

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COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO FRIENDLY COUNTRIES.

## Yemeni parliament to elect new president

ADEN (R) — Yemeni leader Ali Abdullah Saleh looks certain to follow his military victory over southern secessionists with reelection as president on Saturday, parliamentary sources said on Friday.

Parliament will meet on Saturday to elect a new president for the next five years.

Constitutional amendments approved by parliament on Wednesday left Mr. Saleh Yemen's undisputed leader.

Under the amendments, the ruling five-member presidential council of which Mr. Saleh was chairman was abolished, replaced by a president of the republic.

Mr. Saleh led the conservative North Yemen until it united with South Yemen in 1990. Loyalist troops southern secessionists in a two-month civil war earlier this year.

Mr. Saleh, who stands for his General Peoples Congress, has said priority will be given to rebuilding areas damaged in the conflict.

Other main amendments included the move towards a free market economy, replacing a mixture of central planning and private enterprise economy.

Mr. Saleh promised the people last weekend a "revolution against corruption."

"The government and parliament will shoulder their responsibility to eradicating

corruption from the government machinery and purge corrupt elements," he said in a speech.

He also vowed to liberalise the economy, battered by the civil war, alleviate economic suffering and cut inflation now running at more than 100 per cent year.

Among other candidates are Sheikh Abdul Majid Zindani of the main Islamist party, Islah, and Ali Saleh Abd Al Muqbil, recently elected secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party in lieu of former Vice-President Ali Salem Al Beidi who fled the country after the defeat of his secessionist bid.

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Faisal Ben Shamlan is the candidate of independent members of parliament, while Abdul Wahab Mahmoud is the candidate of the Socialist Arab Baath Party.

### Exiles set up front

Yemeni politicians who went into exile after the defeat of their breakaway southern state in July announced on Friday the establishment of a new alliance grouping Yemeni opposition parties.

In a statement issued at a news conference in London, the newly-formed National Opposition Front in London condemned President Saleh's



Ali Abdullah Saleh

administration, rejected the outcome of the two-month civil war and called for a national referendum on the present government's performance.

Launching the new alliance, Abdul Rahman Al Jifrey, said it was committed to exerting peaceful pressure on the president to bring him to the negotiating table to talk with the new opposition group about "national unity" in Yemen.

But representatives from the alliance would not rule out using armed struggle to force him into talks if it all else failed.

"We cannot say no," Haider Abu Bakr Al Attas, former prime minister told Reuters when asked whether force might eventually have to be used.

## Family of policeman demands murder probe

GAZA (R) — The family of the first Palestinian policeman killed in the line of duty in the self-rules territories demanded on Thursday that security forces be "brought to account" for leaving him to bleed to death.

Yusri Al Hams was killed two weeks ago when Palestinian police and security men tried to detain two men from Izzedine Al Qassam Brigades, the armed wing of the Hams group.

"The security apparatus members who were in the area must be brought to account for failing to come to the aid of the martyr and for leaving him bleeding on the ground," a statement issued by the Hams family said.

Palestinian police said Hams was killed by the Hams men, but the Islamic group said other security men shot him. Police said they were investigating the incident.

The Hams family, appearing to point a finger towards Palestinian security officials, said the police officer was killed after he went into the men's car in order to escort them to a police station.

"Why wasn't the martyr left to go with the two Qassam members to the police station, as the martyr wanted, so there would be an investigation into the matter?" the statement said.

"The one responsible for the martyr's blood is the one who fired the shots and must be brought to account."

The family also demanded an answer as to why shots were fired at the men in the car rather than at its tyres.

The Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) took over security in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho enclave on the West Bank this year under its peace deal with Israel.

### Suspect held

Israeli police arrested on Thursday another Jewish settler

tier suspected of involvement in an alleged anti-Arab underground group, Israel Radio said.

The arrest raised to 13 the number of Israelis detained in the case. Seven have been released.

The latest suspect was reported to be an immigrant from France. He was arrested in Kiryat Arba, a Jewish settlement near Hebron in the occupied West Bank. The radio gave no details about his alleged links to the suspected underground.

Police have declined comment on the investigation into the suspected anti-Arab activities of the settlers, most from Kiryat Arba, arrested in the last three weeks.

Kiryat Arba was a home to Baruch Goldstein, a U.S.-born settler who massacred more than 30 Muslim worshippers in a Hebron mosque last February.

Israel's parliamentary security committee, briefed recently on the investigation, had said secret police foiled "at the last minute" plans by militant Jews to kill Palestinians.

The affair is being widely compared in Israel to the activities in the early 1980s of a Jewish terror underground in the West Bank that carried out bombings against Palestinians and planned to blow up Al Aqsa Mosque.

Court overturns conviction

Israel's supreme court overruled on Thursday the murder conviction of a Palestinian who had been extradited from the United States and found guilty of killing a Jewish bus driver, the Itim news agency reported.

The tribunal cleared Mahmoud Attia, serving a life term since 1991, after casting doubt on statements by two prosecution witnesses that he took part in a shooting attack on an Israeli bus in the occupied West Bank in 1986.

## UAE stops visas to Indians

DUBAI (AFP) — The United Arab Emirates is to stop granting visas to Indians and suspend the postal service with the subcontinent to prevent pneumonic plague from entering the country, officials said Friday.

Colonel Juma Aman, head of immigration at Dubai, said the UAE had decided to suspend indefinitely "the granting of holiday, work and transit visas to Indians."

Meanwhile, postal authorities decided to suspend mail from India, where an outbreak of pneumonic plague claimed its first victims in the capital New Delhi on Friday.

Some 400,000 Indians live in the UAE.

The emirates together with five other Gulf states and Yemen has already cut off its air and shipping links with India.

Abu Dhabi also decided Thursday to suspend livestock and food imports from India, and step up naval patrols along its coastline to prevent Indians entering the country illegally.

The UAE, Kuwait and Qatar have launched airlifts to bring back their citizens stranded in the subcontinent.

No cases of pneumonic plague have been reported in the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states — Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman — where more than one million Indians live and work.

The plague outbreak has killed 50 people in the western Indian city of Surat and two more in New Delhi. Another 1,463 cases have been reported.

Health Minister Ahmad Ben Said Al Badi "stressed the importance of preventing small ships and wooden launches from entering (the UAE) from India under the decrees preventing air and sea journeys," the official Emirates news agency (WAM) said.

Political steps should also be taken to encourage regional tourism, said Mr. Newman.

## Britain opposes setting date for end to Iraq ban

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd has said that Britain opposes giving Iraq any target date for lifting the crippling U.N. oil embargo.

The Iraqi government wants the United Nations to say that if all goes well in weapons monitoring for a certain period of time, then the oil embargo will be lifted.

Speaking at a news conference after his address to the General Assembly, Mr. Hurd said Rolf Ekeus, the head of the U.N. commission monitoring Iraq's weapons programme, should define what he expects in future compliance on eliminating Iraq's capacity to produce weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Hurd said there should be a "testing period" but added, "we don't believe in putting now some date on that period. We should let events run and put Iraqi compliance under scrutiny and not give them at the moment the benefit of (setting) a cutoff date."

Mr. Ekeus previously has said that it was necessary to run all monitoring systems for about six months before he would be able to tell the council whether Iraq is in compliance with Gulf war ceasefire terms for lifting the oil embargo.

France, Russia and China — the other permanent members of the council — favour moving towards ending the embargo and not leaving it continue indefinitely.

Iraq's deputy prime minister, Tareq Azziz, is in New York meeting with various government officials here for the General Assembly.

Recently, however, Mr. Ekeus has not been talking about a time-frame or countdown, which Britain and the United States strongly oppose.

The Gulf war ceasefire resolution says that once certain conditions are met to eliminate Iraq's capability of producing nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and long-range missiles, then the oil embargo will be lifted.

But the United States and Britain have demanded that Baghdad meet other conditions, for example recognising the Kuwaiti border and ending political repression.

As permanent members of the Security Council, the United States and Britain can veto any resolution to lift the oil embargo.

They are still shooting at buses and innocent people to get the attention of the media and trying to say, "We're alive, when they know they're not," he said, asking not to be named.

When militants launched their violent campaign to topple the secular government of President Hosni Mubarak in March 1992, it hit a wide range of targets including senior government officials and public figures.

They also targeted economic establishments like banks, as well as the tourism industry. Around 450 people, 10 of them tourists, have been killed in the confrontation between the state and militants.

The U.N. world population conference, staged in Cairo from Sept. 5 to 13, passed free of attacks, "proving the militants did not have the capability to carry out attacks in Cairo," said Mr. Abu Siida.

But tourism is once again under threat after the attack in Hurghada, which was previously considered a safe haven.

The militants have been using the lull "to regroup and re-establish contacts with each other, and to look for new leaders," said a high-ranking Cairo security official.

The resurgents should not be taken lightly, warned Mr. Abu Siida.

Referring to a militant pledge to revive their campaign, he said: "It means they have plans to back it up. I expect they will send in leaders from Afghanistan or Sudan."

The U.S. diplomat agreed on the need for caution.

"The government has to be on the alert. The danger is not completely erased. If not blood and resources reach the militants, it (the danger) will be revived," he warned.

tinued aerial protection of Iraq's Kurds, a Turkish foreign affairs spokesman said Wednesday.

"The date for the meeting has not yet been set," said the spokesman, Ferhat Ataman, at a weekly press conference.

Two similar meetings have been held since December 1992 on the Iraqi question and the multinational force deployed at Turkey's strategic Incirlik airbase.

Now, there are doubts about Turkey's commitment to the deal. New Turkish Foreign Minister Mumtaz Soysal is said to be sceptical about the usefulness to Turkey of hosting such a force.

Set up in July 1991, it is composed of a strike force of British, French and U.S. planes, with logistic back-up from the Turkish airforce.

The force is responsible for aerial surveillance over northern Iraq and maintaining the "no-fly" zone north of the 36th Parallel, imposed on Iraq by the Gulf war allies to protect the Kurdish population.

The Turkish parliament must decide in December on renewing the allies' mandate in Turkey, due to expire on Dec. 31. It was extended for a six-month period last June.

### Turkey to meet allies

Turkey will meet Gulf war allies Britain, France and the United States before the end of the year to review con-

## Egyptian militants opt for 'soft' targets

CARDO (AFP) — Islamic militants in Egypt have staged a comeback with attacks on tourists and policemen after a lull of several months, but security experts say their operations are being restricted to "soft" targets.

"Their attacks reveal nothing but weakness," said a diplomat at the U.S. embassy who monitors the militants' activities.

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## Visiting Malaysian premier to conclude agreements, raise level of bilateral ties

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan and Malaysia are expected to conclude a series of agreements during the current visit of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad which are expected to increase the level of bilateral relations, officials said Friday.

They said senior officials from both sides were putting the final touches on the agreements, which cover trade, exchange of expertise, preferential treatment of each others' goods, encouragement of investments and cooperation in technical, scientific, cultural and religious affairs.

"It is premature to discuss the precise details of the agreements since the discussions are continuing," said Tarmidz Hashim, a senior member of the delegation accompanying the Malaysian premier, who arrived here late Thursday.

The delegation includes Deputy Foreign Minister Abdullah Fazel, Minister for International Trade Rafida Aziz, Minister of Trade and Industry Len King Yeik and Minister of Tourism Sabarudin.

Mr. Mahathir visited the tomb of the late King Abdulah on Friday.

He also visited the ancient city of Petra and the Dead Sea.

The Malaysian premier, who has gained an international reputation as a tough negotiator and statesman, is scheduled to begin official talks here on Saturday.

His Majesty King Hussein



Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad (second from right) Friday recites verses of the Koran while paying respects at the tomb of King Talal. Tourism Minister Mohammad Adwan is standing next to Dr. Mahathir (Petra photo)

is expected to receive Mr. Mahathir, who is on his first visit to Jordan as Malaysian prime minister.

Also expected to figure high in Mr. Mahathir's talks here are means to increase Malaysian imports from Jordan, establishing joint projects, and diversification of trade.

At present Jordanian exports to Malaysia include phosphates and potash, medicine, vegetables, fruits and garments, while the Kingdom imports Malaysian wood, rubber, vegetable oil and coconuts and related products.

Possible joint ventures under consideration include a vegetable oil processing plant, maritime transportation, garments, electronics

and fertilisers. Also being studied are industries that depend on local raw materials, phosphates and potash in Jordan's case.

Jordan and Malaysia, both members of the Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), are also seeking to increase cooperation in religious affairs, including Awqaf Affairs, Zakat, pilgrimages to Saudi Arabia, religious preaching and instruction and an Islamic civilisation festival.

Exchanging teaching staff and extending facilities to students from both sides, student scholarships, and exchange of teaching staff, scientists and experts will also be discussed.

Jordan is also expected to give training to Malaysian

## Government measure aims to preempt industry tax evasion

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Finance Minister Sami Gammoh said Friday a recent government decision to lower the threshold of general sales tax for some industries was aimed at preempting tax evasion mostly by manufacturers of alcoholic beverages.

According to the decision, manufacturers of certain products have to register with the Ministry of Finance's Department of General Sales Tax as potential taxpayers even if their annual sales were worth less than JD 10,000.

The General Sales Tax (GST) law, adopted in mid-1994, exempts all production facilities with an annual turnover of less than JD 100,000. In effect, the government decision brought this down to JD 10,000 and specified those industries where this lower

ceiling would apply.

"The move is mostly aimed at the alcohol and spirits industry," Mr. Gammoh told the Jordan Times on Friday. "The objective is to counter tax evasion."

The earlier provision left the door open for manufacturers with more than JD 100,000 worth of annual turnover to split into smaller units with lower turnovers and thus escape from being covered under the tax, Mr. Gammoh noted.

"There was nothing to stop a manufacturer from registering his production unit as constituting 10 or 20 different commercial entities with turnovers less than the threshold originally stipulated in the law," the minister explained.

The government expects to collect around JD 170 to JD 180 million annually

targeted in the move include cement, steel for building purposes, lubricant oils and tobacco products. The range of tax is between seven and 30 per cent.

The tax law, described by the government as part of a comprehensive tax reform package, also sets specific rates for distinctly specified products under particular categories.

The GST is part of the economic restructuring programme under way in Jordan under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The General Sales Tax replaced a consumption tax with took effect in 1992, but broadened the base of taxation and set a ceiling of 20 per cent compared with the 60 per cent ceiling in the consumption tax law.

The government expects



Sami Gammoh

through the sales tax, around the same as the consumption tax, Mr. Gammoh has said.

The second phase of the law, under its provisions, will be implemented in five years from the first phase and would involve a general value added tax system coupled with taxation of the service sector.

## Saudi businessman wins media company lease

By Cathy King  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Saudi businessman and owner of Arab Radio and Television, Sheikh Saleh Kamal, has won the lease of studios and equipment of Jordan Company for Television, Radio and Cinema Production, according to Fahed Fanek, head of the management committee.

In an effort to avert financial ruin, the production company announced its leasing plan in mid-September.

Sheikh Saleh's offer of \$500,000 annually was accepted and a four-year lease was approved by the management committee, following 10 days of deliberation since the closing date for the submission of bids, Dr. Fanek said Friday.

Despite the lease, technical staff will be retained and their current salaries, which

are not high, are likely to increase three-fold under Sheikh Saleh, Dr. Fanek added.

He said that there had been a second bidder in the contest, but was unable to disclose the name of the company. The offer made was too low to be considered seriously, he said.

As a result of the lease, Dr. Fanek said, the company may need restructuring, but as yet there were no concrete plans. A new board of directors will be elected in December to replace the management committee which was appointed in July to confront the company's problems.

He also said the future of the company would be considered at a later date, but for the time being majority ownership would remain in the hands of the government and government-guided agencies.

Foreign loans, which have

burdened the company and largely contributed to its present state of insolvency, will remain an independent issue, said Dr. Fanek.

In an interview earlier this month with Jawad Maraqeh, general manager of the production company, he expressed hope that the lease would cover the loans, which amount to JD 18 million.

In a more recent interview, Mr. Maraqeh acknowledged speculation regarding his resignation from the company. He declined to give reasons and would not say when he expected to leave or which company he intends to join.

The expanding Middle East Broadcasting Centre (MBC) in London, a competitor of Sheikh Saleh's Italian-based Arab Radio and Television, is said to be among a number of com-

panies who have offered a position.

In recent years, despite aspiration of the project initiators to create pan-production studios, production levels gradually dropped, virtually coming to a standstill. This was partly attributable to the accumulation of debts resulting from over-expenditure on equipment and construction of the building housing two 600-square-metre studios, the cost of which more than doubled the original capital.

When asked if he expected

production levels to increase on account of the lease, Dr. Fanek told the Jordan Times that this would no longer be a matter of concern to the company.

It is hoped that the leasing of the studios will guide the production company into a new era of success.

## Moroccan trade team arrives for talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian-Moroccan Economic Committee today opens three-day meeting in Amman to discuss trade and economic relations and look into means of adjusting the balance of trade between both countries.

Edris Hatto, the Moroccan minister of industry and trade, and his Jordanian counterpart Rima Khalaf, will co-chair the committee meeting which, according to committee sources here, will result in the signing of a trade agreement.

Hatto, who arrived Thursday, said that the committee, will dedicate its efforts towards increasing the volume of exchanged goods between the two countries.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Germany grants Yarmouk University JD 15,000

AMMAN — The government of the Federal Republic of Germany has granted nearly JD 15,000 for erecting a steel structure frame, covered with transparent sheets, for the courtyard of the Museum of Jordanian Heritage at Yarmouk University, according to Ingrid Liedgens, first secretary at the German embassy in Amman. Mrs. Liedgens made the announcement in a letter to Yarmouk University President Marwan Kamal, informing him also that the donation would also cover the cost of filter foils for window screening as well as two thermohygrographs.

## Police arrest suspect in vengeance killing

By Rana Hussein  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Police in Madaba have arrested a 22-year-old man charged with the shooting death of Mlawah S.K. (65) as he left the criminal court in Jabal Hussein Thursday after testifying in a case involving the death of the suspect's father.

According to a police official, the suspect, Mohammad A.A., acted out of vengeance. He said that last Feb. 10, an argument between two Madaba families over the use of grazing lands resulted in the exchange of gunfire which claimed the life of Mohammad's father.

This is the second act of vengeance to be reported in the Kingdom in the same month. On Sept. 8, a 13-year-old vendetta between two tribes left five people dead during a wedding procession. One of the five killed was a 22-year-old woman who was sitting in her ranch at the time of the incident. She was shot accidentally by a stray bullet in the crossfire.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### SEMINAR AND LECTURE

Seminar entitled "Islam and Christianity" by Pastor Dr. Andreas Feldkeller (discussing the status of Christianity in Islamic societies) at Goethe-Institut at 7:00 p.m.

Lecture in Arabic entitled "Why Implementation of the Middle Eastern System Now And How To Confront It?" by Dr. Munir Hamarneh at Abdil Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Amman at 6:00 p.m.

### FILM

Film entitled "A Stranger At Home" at Darat Al Funun of the Abdil Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh at 6:00 p.m.

### EXHIBITIONS

Ceramics exhibition by Hamed Abdul Majed at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Two exhibitions of abstract art by Ramzi A Sayid and Mohammad Salim at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Photography exhibition at the University of Jordan.

## Now in Jordan from Gal

Spain's leading manufacturer of personal care products:



الآن في الأردن من جال

الشركة الأسبانية الرائدة في انتاج مستلزمات العناية الشخصية الفائقة الجودة



## Alle Deutsche

mit ständigem Wohnsitz in Jordanien sind zu einem Empfang in der deutschen Residenz anlässlich des Tages der Deutschen Einheit eingeladen am Montag, 03. Oktober 1994, von 19.30 Uhr bis 21.30 Uhr

الوكالات في الأردن الشركة العربية لصناعة الورق الصحي  
للسامة المغربية  
هاتف: ٦٦٤٣٠٠ - فاكس: ٦٥٥٧٧ - ص.ب ٧٨  
عمان / الأردن

## Plague kills 2 in New Delhi; suspected cases found in U.K.

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Two deaths from plague were reported here Friday, the first outside western India, as the discovery of suspected cases of the disease in Britain sparked fears it may have spread beyond Indian shores.

Britain's chief medical officer said eight people who recently visited India had shown possible plague-like symptoms and undergone tests. Three were cleared while results were pending from the five others.

The announcement appeared certain to exacerbate the growing international isolation India is facing following the outbreak of pneumonic plague, which has left 52 people dead and sent nearly 1,500 to hospital.

Eight more countries Friday joined the long list of nations performing compulsory medical tests on people arriving from India.

The government announced that state health secretaries would meet Saturday to come up with a comprehensive plan to prevent a further spread of the highly infectious disease.

According to the health authorities here, a total of 1,463 people in six of India's 25 states and the capital were suspected to be suffering from pneumonic plague or the less virulent bubonic variety.

Thousands of passengers

were stranded in New Delhi and in Bombay after several international airlines suspended flights to and from the country because of the epidemic.

An 18-year-old boy and a five-year-old boy died of the disease Monday and Thursday at New Delhi's government-run All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), hospital spokesman B.K. Dash told AFP.

They were the first deaths in the capital from the plague, which has claimed 50 lives in the industrial city of Surat in the western state of Gujarat since Sept. 20.

Mr. Dash said the Delhi victims were both residents of the capital. He said doctors had not yet been able to establish how the victims were infected or whether they had been to Surat.

He said that a 20-year-old woman who came to the hospital Thursday with swollen glands had tested positive for bubonic plague, "but disappeared before she could be taken to the isolation ward."

The authorities have closed schools and movie theatres in New Delhi until at least Oct. 15 in a bid to contain the outbreak of plague.

At least 19 cases of pneumonic plague, which affects the lungs and is transmitted by coughing or sneezing, have been confirmed in New Delhi, where there has

been a run on pharmacies selling antibiotics.

People could be seen on the streets of the capital Friday with handkerchiefs and scarves over their noses and mouths.

Several Indian cities have been gripped by a plague panic despite official claims that the disease had been largely confined to western India and would be wiped out in about 10 days.

The epidemic prompted Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema to cut short his trip to India Thursday and cancel visits to the Taj Mahal town of Agra, Indian officials said Friday.

Indian officials expressed concern meanwhile over the economic impact of the plague outbreak and the loss of export earnings because of the air and shipping bans imposed by Middle Eastern and Gulf states.

They blamed the snapping of sea and air links by Gulf and other nations as "unwarranted" and an "overreaction" to the first outbreak of plague in India in 28 years.

Flag-carrier Air India has suspended its flights to the Gulf, where an estimated one million Indians are employed, after Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) banned planes from India.

Egypt and Yemen have also cut off flights to and from India and the UAE has stopped issuing visas to Indians.

Malaysia halted flights to Bombay.

A batch of 1,173 Sri Lankans being repatriated by India were allowed to disembark at the port town of Trincomalee Friday but would be quarantined for a week, a health official said in Colombo.

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A doctor and nurses take care of one of the nine newly admitted plague-stricken patients in Surat Civil Hospital. The death toll from the pneumonic plague epidemic has reached 52 in western India (AFP photo)

## 2 killed in Milan building collapse

MILAN, Italy (R) — At least two people were killed Friday when a seven-storey building collapsed after an explosion in Italy's financial capital and police said more victims might be buried beneath the rubble.

Sabino Battista, a Carabinieri paramilitary police commander at the scene, said a gas leak may have caused the blast, which brought down an entire side of the building on the junction of a main road into the city centre from the north.

"There are two deaths but maybe more because the building has collapsed onto a (snack) bar and we don't know who was inside," Mr. Battista said.

"Perhaps it was a gas leak but it's too early to be sure."

At least 60 firemen equipped with earth movers worked at the scene to search for survivors.

Initial reports said as many as 12 people were hurt. Staff at Milan's San Raffaele Hospital said three of the victims had been rushed to the hospital for emergency surgery for serious injuries.

Building brigade officials initially said the building consisted of four storeys.

It collapsed at around 10 a.m. (0900 GMT).

"There was an enormous plume of dust going way up into the sky, a strong smell of gas and absolute silence," said Enrico Gastaldi, a wit-

ness who reached the scene before police.

He said the bar, situated on a ground floor corner of the building, was normally full at the time the blast occurred.

Dust from the collapse covered cars up to 100 metres from the scene and personal belongings hung from broken floorboards poking from the rubble of the building.

Building collapses caused by gas blasts are a relatively frequent occurrence in Italy.

In July, 27 people, most of them elderly, were killed when an old people's home at Motta Visconti, about 35 kilometres southeast of Milan, was flattened by a gas blast.

Mr. Kim, head of the National Security Planning Agency, said the disease had hit the capital city of Pyongyang and halted the operation of some rail services near the southwestern port of Haeju.

Mr. Kim Duk, addressing the National Assembly here, expressed concern that there may be many victims of the outbreak, adding, without elaborating, that the North lacked the medicines to cope

string of recent contracts."

Baku and an international oil consortium, which includes British Petroleum, Statoil, Amoco, Unocal, Pennzoil, Remco, McDermott, Turkish Petroleum and Russia's Lukoil Conglomerate, signed the Caspian contract 10 days ago.

A day after the signing former Defence Minister Ragim Gaziye, who was tried in court for huge military losses last year in a war over the breakaway enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, escaped from prison with his associates.

Police and army units set up check points Friday morning at all exits from Baku in a search for the assassins. Security forces were also hunting the gunmen in the city, a police spokesman said.

"They were staged by those forces resisting political stabilisation in the republic and enraged by recent successes of Azerbaijan, including a

## 'Cholera rampant in N. Korea'

SEOUL (AFP) — A severe outbreak of cholera has hit North Korea, spreading throughout the country from the eastern coastal areas where it broke out in mid-September, South Korea's intelligence chief Kim Duk said Friday.

Judges ordered Mr. Fabius, 48, to be probed over his role in the 1985 scandal in which half of France's 2,500 haemophiliacs were infected with the AIDS virus by transfusions.

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## Former French premier probed in scandal

PARIS (Agencies) — Former French Socialist Prime Minister Laurent Fabius was placed under investigation Friday for being an accomplice to poisoning in a test of whether the government can be blamed for AIDS-tainted blood transfusions.

Judges ordered Mr. Fabius, 48, to be probed over his role in the 1985 scandal in which half of France's 2,500 haemophiliacs were infected with the AIDS virus by transfusions.

Mr. Fabius, whom the victim of contamination accuse of stalling in introducing tests for blood donations when he was prime minister in 1984-86, denied any guilt as he left the courthouse. "I took the decision that was needed," he told reporters.

Mr. Fabius is the highest-ranking official to be probed in the emotionally charged scandal which contributed to the Socialists' 1993 election rout. A similar investigation was opened earlier this week

into his former ministers of social affairs, Georgia Doix, and health, Edmond Hervé.

The three face possible charges carrying a maximum penalty of 30 years in jail.

But the investigation does not automatically lead to prosecution.

More than 400 haemophiliacs have died from the tainted transfusions.

Meanwhile, embattled French Industry Minister Gerard Longuet rounded on his accusers in an interview Friday, pledging to prove his innocence of corruption allegations over the building of his Saint Tropez villa.

As pressure continued on him to resign, Mr. Longuet told the daily *Le Figaro* that he would not be hounded out of office by press criticism, saying it has breached his right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

But Mr. Longuet, a key supporter of the right-wing government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, said he

would stand down if he was charged in connection with the scandal.

He said that, "if it is necessary and out of respect and solidarity with Edouard Balladur, I will apply the rules which the prime minister established when he formed his government," and resign.

Mr. Longuet was accused in a leaked report by an anti-corruption magistrate to have purchased the Saint Tropez villa at below the market price in a corrupt deal.

Justice Minister Pierre Mehlhoffer ordered further inquiries Monday, saying he would take a decision over charges at the end of October — a decision seen by critics as an attempt to cover up the affair.

In the *Figaro* interview Friday, Mr. Longuet said "if I had resigned after the judge's report, the affair would have stopped there. But a man cannot be condemned without being judged.

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# World News

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1994 5

## U.S.: Serbia still supplies Bosnia Serbs

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — The United States said Friday that it thought Serbia had not fully kept its promise to cut off all supplies to Bosnia's rebel Serbs and that some supplies were still getting across the border.

U.S. Defence Secretary William Perry made the remarks at a news conference following a meeting of NATO defence ministers in this southern Spanish city.

Meanwhile, Bosnian Serbs accused the United Nations Friday of siding with their enemies and vowed to keep blocking relief operations in their domain until they got equal treatment.

Momcilo Krajisnik, president of the separatist Serbs' self-styled parliament, said the leadership hoped to meet commanders of the U.N. Protection Force Saturday to reestablish a working relationship.

Serb forces have grounded a U.N. airlift to the mostly Muslim capital Sarajevo with gunfire and halted U.N. aid convoys elsewhere since NATO jets bombed a Serb position and U.N. sanctions against the Serbs were stiffened last week.

A meeting between the UNPROFOR commander and Bosnian Serb leaders due to have been Thursday to try to reopen the airport was cancelled without explanation.

"We are dissatisfied with UNPROFOR's behaviour and our relations came under review especially after Serb positions were bombed," Mr.

Krajisnik, part of the Bosnian Serbs' ruling troika, told the independent Serbian News Agency, Beta.

Mr. Krajisnik said the Bosnian Serbs' condition for lifting the convoy blockade would be for UNPROFOR to treat the Serbs just as they did their Muslim and Croat foes.

He accused UNPROFOR of supporting Serb adversaries, an allusion to U.N. aid deliveries to mostly Muslim enclaves like Sarajevo from which government troops have attacked Serb forces recently despite a U.N. ban on heavy fighting there.

"We cannot at this moment treat the humanitarian needs of our foes with kindness," said Mr. Krajisnik, a leading hardliner.

He complained that UNPROFOR had never complained about deficient aid deliveries to Serb civilians but did so whenever Muslim enclaves were suffering shortages.

The U.N.'s main relief agency denies favouring Muslim over Serb territories in Bosnia, saying they receive roughly equal amounts of aid if convoys are allowed to run normally.

U.N. aid convoys serve both the 70 per cent of Bosnia held by Serbs and government enclaves scattered within that area. U.N. aid officials say the Serbs are effectively denying aid to their own civilians with the blockade.

"UNPROFOR is equally important for us and Muslims. But it is inadmissible for us to treat the U.N. as a friend while it is passing resolutions against us," Mr. Krajisnik said.

The U.N. Security Council quarantined Bosnian Serb territory from the outside world a week ago to punish them for their refusal to yield a third of their territory for a big power peace plan.

At the same time, the Council began to ease sanctions against Serbian-led rump Yugoslavia as a reward for cutting off military and financial aid to the Bosnian Serbs.

Mr. Krajisnik said the Security Council crackdown as well as NATO threats to step up bombings against Serbs with UNPROFOR's approval would only prolong Bosnia's ethnic war.

"The hard line of our foes and mediators who sided with them has to change so that we can reach a solution. Insisting on these maps will lead to a resumption of war."

He welcomed a reported French initiative at the U.N. General Assembly in New York for a summit of Presidents Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia to work out a peace failure to meet with him.

A Dublin government spokesman said they had been told that Mr. Yeltsin had been sick and asleep aboard his plane, which arrived here an hour late from the United States.

Mr. Reynolds and his wife had been waiting 20 minutes on a red carpet on the tarmac to greet Mr. Yeltsin when the plane's door finally opened and Mr. Soskovetz descended to explain the Russian president was "extremely tired" after his 17-hour flight from the United States.

Mr. Soskovetz met with Mr. Reynolds for about 30 minutes and offered no further explanation afterwards for Mr. Yeltsin's failure to appear.

Mr. Reynolds said he and Mr. Soskovetz had discussed a number of issues including the Northern Ireland peace process.

"I asked that a progress report should be relayed to President Yeltsin," Mr. Reynolds added.

Mr. Yeltsin arrived from the U.S. where he had held a summit with U.S. President Bill Clinton in Washington last July.

"They may have 10 train marches, they may go on strikes 10 times but they will have to submit before law and account for their plunder," Ms. Bhutto said in a speech Thursday at the Sind province town in Larkana.

On Tuesday, the Sind provincial government banned Mr. Sharif and five other opposition politicians from entering the volatile province for 10 days until Oct. 7.

But the authorities said they had lifted the ban before Mr. Sharif, who had vowed to defy it, flew into Karachi from his home town Lahore.

## Yeltsin leaves Ireland after health scare

SHANNON, Ireland (AFP)

— Russian President Boris

Yeltsin left Ireland for Mos-

cow Friday after a brief stop-

over in which he missed a

meeting with Irish Prime

Minister Alberto Reynolds

and remained on his plane

because he was what a Rus-

sian official described as "ex-

tremely tired."

Mr. Reynolds said after

meeting instead with Russian

First Deputy Prime Minister

Oleg Soskovetz that Mr.

Yeltsin had remained aboard

his aircraft on the orders of

Mr. Yeltsin's doctors who

said it would be better for

him not to get off the plane.

"He suffers from high

blood pressure," said Mr.

Reynolds. "When a man is

ill, a man is ill."

Mr. Reynolds added that

he did not feel snubbed by

the Russian president's fail-

ure to meet with him.

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## Jordan Times

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## Basic factors

THE PROPOSAL by some right-wing factions within the ruling Labour Party that calls for a minimum of seventy Knesset votes in support for any Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights before any such withdrawal can be agreed to threatens to undermine the entire Syrian-Israeli track simply because it is virtually impossible for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to muster such a wide Knesset support.

Given the posture of the Likud on the issue of withdrawal from the Syrian territory occupied in 1967 and "annexed" in 1981 and the support that it has been receiving from right-wing groups within the Labour Party, Mr. Rabin is forced to strike a delicate balance between domestic politics and the urgent need to negotiate seriously with Damascus.

Syria has shown greater flexibility in its peace talks with Israel when Mr. Rabin made overtures to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that promises to trade all the Syrian territory on the Golan Heights in return for complete peace with Syria. No wonder Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres is alarmed about the dangers that lie ahead should the Knesset adopt the 70 votes requirement. It goes without saying that pulling the rug from under the feet of Mr. Rabin at this critical juncture in the Israeli-Syrian peace talks could rock the boat for the whole peace process in the Middle East.

The Likud leadership and their sympathisers on the issue of the Golan Heights should realise that playing domestic politics with the Golan Heights could undo everything that was painstakingly done on all the other fronts. There is no way that the viability of the other tracks could be maintained for long if Damascus is recklessly kept out of the peace equation. There is no surer way of pouring cold water on the Syrian front than to send one message after the other that Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights is not in the cards. Damascus has already rejected the notion that Israel conduct a referendum on its impending agreement to vacate the Syrian territory as a manoeuvre that threatens to inject local politics in the negotiating process. There could be no doubt that Damascus would equally see in the new proposal nothing but a plot to keep the peace talks with it out in the cold. Let's not forget that whereas there can be no war in the area without Egypt, it is equally true that there can be no peace in the region without the Syrians. Rabin may have to keep his eyes focused on the next general elections scheduled now for 1995 but he would be better advised to concentrate on the peace process in all its tracks as a surer way to win reelection for himself and his party.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

A COLUMNIST in Sawt Al Shabab daily criticised voices that call on Arab states to end their boycott of Israel, which continues to occupy Arab lands and refuses to recognise the Palestinian people's rights. Shafiq Obeidat said that ever since the start of the peace process in Madrid, the Arab states have been subjected to pressure to end their boycott of Israel and normalise their relations with the Jewish state. Of course, the Arabs want to reach peace with Israel and seek a lasting settlement but not before the return of the usurped lands and other rights, said the writer. He said ending the boycott means normalising relations with Israel before it has pulled out its forces from Arab territories in implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, on which the Madrid conference was based and on which the whole peace process is based. How can the Arabs respond to the calls for ending the boycott while Israel scoffs at the world community's resolutions and disregards the Palestinians' rights to their own homeland, asked the writer. While the Arabs are asked to end the boycott and normalise their relations with the Jewish state, said the writer, the Israelis are allowed to compile mass destruction weapons meant to enable Israel to consolidate its occupation of the Arab lands.

A COLUMNIST in Al Dustour proposed that the concerned authorities set up a specialised training institute to retrain drivers and motorists who were involved in accident and make it imperative that they pass the institute's tests before they can be allowed to drive on the roads again. The writer, also suggested that a special office be set up to receive remarks and complaints from people about reckless drivers who violate the law on the road so that they can be deterred. Noting that the number of casualties on the roads was rising every year, the writer said, the police could withdraw the driving licence of people involved in major accidents and can impose other penalties through the courts and declare the names of the violators. The writer said that penalties on reckless drivers should serve as a deterrent to others.

## Jordan Perspective

### Putting the process back on track

By Dr. Musa Kelani

THE SUMMIT held between His Majesty King Hussein and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Tuesday and statements issued after the meeting at Aqaba clearly put to rest speculation fuelled by Israeli reports that Jordan and Israel were poised to declare if not sign a peace agreement when His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan meets with Israeli Foreign Minister Peres in Washington on Oct. 3.

For one thing, many appeared to have been taken in by the Israeli claims that the two sides had even drafted a peace accord. The fact of the matter, as we are given to understand, is that the Israelis had drawn up their own version of a peace agreement and sent it to Jordan. This was the main basis for the Israeli reports that a "finishing" touches were being put to the draft.

Israelis are free to draw up any document they want, but it does not mean that it is binding on Jordan (or anyone else for that matter) and that there is an agreement.

As we also understand, King Hussein has turned down the draft since it does not satisfactorily address Jordan's demands for its territorial and water rights. As usual, Israel appears to be repeating that agreement should be on making available more water rather than reaching an acceptable formula for sharing what is available today.

In any event, it is clear now that Jordan and Israel have not reached the stage where discussions could focus on how, when and where to sign a peace accord.

Thursday's Aqaba summit should also serve as a reminder to those who talk about "secret" Jordanian-Israeli talks. One fails to see why the tag "secret" should be attached to Jordanian-Israeli contacts.

After all, the highest leadership from both sides have met and signed a declaration ending 46 years of belligerency between the two countries and set out a framework for negotiations on the issues of core disputes with a view to arriving at a peace accord. Definitely, nobody can argue that any accord could be reached without direct contacts between the two parties concerned.

It should also be recalled that the Washington Declaration of July 25 clearly called for meetings such as the Aqaba summit whenever necessary. All meetings between Jordanian and Israeli officials should be seen in the context of the Washington Declaration, regardless of whether meetings

were held in public or otherwise. It is the prerogative of the two parties concerned to decide whether to allow the media access to the meetings. Holding negotiations away from the media limelight does not indicate that the meetings were "secret" although some might suggest that it deprives the people of the right to know. But then, the intricacies of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the politics of the Middle East are such that quiet diplomacy and negotiations are sometimes the best means to arrive at concrete results.

The emphasis that the King and Mr. Rabin made in their Aqaba meeting on the necessity to exert accelerated efforts to reach more progress on all issues between Jordan and Israel underlines the fact that the two sides might have made progress in the thorny issues of territorial and water rights but not to an extent that a "dramatic breakthrough" could be announced at the White House meeting on Oct. 3.

That also indicates that despite the reports of "significant" progress and "closed gaps," Israel might still be hanging on to its strategy of stalling on issues and not moving ahead fast enough in concrete terms to address some of the key concerns of Jordan.

The Aqaba summit was also a major effort by Mr. Rabin to convince Jordan of the Israeli interpretation of the political wisdom in signing an initial document and then negotiating the details of the documents.

Jordan has repeatedly made it clear that it is not willing to go along with the Israeli anxiety to get its own version of a peace accord signed by the Kingdom.

Having pressed Jordan from the very outset of the peace process to endorse a "peace agreement and then negotiate its terms, Israel now appears to be in the second phase of that effort — a "preliminary" agreement and then negotiations.

That is not to say that the Jordanian-Israeli negotiations are bogged down or deadlocked. We have seen the two sides establish committees with clear-cut mandates to seek agreements based on unambiguous terms of reference, whether in the context of territory or water. Those committees are reported to have progress, but the problem appears to Israeli reluctance to relinquish parts of Jordanian land in the south as well as the small 800-dunum strip in the north and to recognise and accept the Kingdom's

right to a fair share of the waters of the Jordan and Yarmouk rivers.

The water dispute is the thorniest. The Israeli argument is that it is facing a water shortage and as such it could not really meet the Jordanian demand. The Israelis also accuse upstream Syria for diverting more than its share of water. But that argument could not get us anywhere at this point in time.

What is the logic in the Israeli stand that it is facing a water shortage and could not meet the Jordanian demand when it is an established fact that the per capita consumption of water in Israel is three times that of Jordan?

We Jordanians find ourselves facing severe water crisis almost on a daily basis, but we know very well that a good part of our water problems could be solved if Israel agrees to the principle of fair sharing. If we are to accept Israel's argument of water shortage for Israel's, then that "fair sharing" means a reduction in the per capita water consumption in Israel and an increase in Jordan. But then isn't it our right to have an increased water supply? Why should we sacrifice our right so that the Israelis could continue to get uninterrupted supply of water while we are subjected to water rationing and erratic supplies?

After all, the very essence of the Washington Declaration is coexistence based on respect of each other's legitimate rights. If Israel has its own interpretation of what those "legitimate rights" are, then, we are sorry to say, then we are on the wrong track altogether.

In that vein, all the talks about "date and timetables" for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Jordanian lands and would not make much sense unless accompanied by a similar agreement on fair allocations of water. As far as one could judge, this was the message that His Majesty gave to Mr. Rabin in Aqaba on Thursday.

Hopefully, the results of the Aqaba summit would rectify the situation and put us all in the right track towards advancing the peace process on meaningful terms. And the White House meeting between Crown Prince Hassan and Mr. Peres would be another stepping stone based essentially on Israeli recognition and acceptance of the realities of the Jordanian position.



## THE WEEK IN PRINT

### There can be no peace unless rights in land, water are secured

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

ALL EYES will be turned to Washington this week to watch for the outcome of Monday's meeting between His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and the Israeli Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres, said Al Ra'i daily. Jordan will, of course, be seeking to see success of its endeavours to regain its lost territory and water rights in accordance with the Washington Declaration of July 25, and Israel, for its part, is invited to respond favourably to Jordan's legitimate demands, said the paper. The fact that the U.S. president will be sponsoring the Monday meeting, means that the U.S. administration is pursuing its efforts to help the two parties to reach a settlement, said the paper.

Al Dustour discussed the same theme and said the Jordanian borders with Israel, Jordan's lost territory and water rights will figure high on the agenda of the meeting. The paper warned that unless Israel is fully committed to give Jordan back its rights, there can be no peace and normalisation of relations. It would be interesting to watch for results from the coming meeting, said the paper, especially as the Jordanian-Israeli talks so far have achieved practically nothing.

Mahmoud Rimawi, a columnist in Al Ra'i, called on the Arab states involved in the peace process, especially Jordan and Palestine, not to give up coordination. Separate talks with Israel could end up in several and overlapping agreements, said the writer, who stressed that the concerned Arab parties ought to re-

move any lingering differences in views. The writer said cool relations among Arab states would by no means help them to regain their lost rights.

In the view of Ahmad Misleh, a writer in Al Ra'i, two obstacles laid by Israel are still delaying an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The first is the Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab lands and the second lies in Israel's continued threats to launch war and to practice it in Lebanon and against the Palestinians, said Ahmad Misleh.

The building of settlements means that the Israelis have no intention of returning the land to its lawful owners and the war on the Palestinians and the Lebanese means Israel has not stopped its attempts to expand its lands and repress the resistance, said the writer.

Saleh Qallab, a columnist in Al Dustour, focused on the general conditions in the self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho, saying that their inhabitants are deprived of the requirements of stability and development.

The two areas lack proper institutions that can manage their affairs and infrastructure for social and economic services, said the writer. The Israelis are laying one obstacle after another in the way of the Palestine National Authority, preventing it from introducing reform or carrying out vital socio-economic projects after leaving the two areas in ruins following 27 years of occupation, said the writer.

Another Al Dustour columnist said that the time is not yet ripe for culture and

other forms of normalisation of relations with Israel. Fakhri Saleh said he is astonished to see some Arab intellectuals responding favourably to Israeli calls for dialogue or discussion of issues of mutual concern at a time when the Israeli society still harbours deep hatred towards the Arab Nation. He said Israel cannot expect to win the Arab Nation's favour while upholding racist slogans and continuing to occupy Arab lands in total disregard to U.N. resolutions.

Taking uncalculated decisions and disregarding the views of the farmers can by no means serve the agricultural sector, he added.

Mohammad Subeih, a columnist in Al Dustour, said that the government should realise that water is a vital component for agricultural production and that the farmers who have shouldered the burden paying for expensive seeds, fertilisers and pesticides are expecting help rather than additional burdens from the government.

Mohammad Daoud, a writer in Al Dustour, focused on the constant shortage of medicines in government hospitals, stressing that such situation continues to impede doctors' work and make things more difficult for the needy patients who cannot afford to buy medicines from drug stores.

There is no doubt that the health ministry continues to allocate sufficient funds for the purchase of medicines but failure by some officials to ensure fast delivery of stocks in hospitals is the cause for this situation. He urged the health ministry to take effective measures to secure the needed medicine and to arrange sufficient stocks to be available for emergency cases.

## Sad stories from Iraq

To the Editor:

IT IS very disheartening to hear the stories our people bring back from their visits to Iraq. We all know how the men, women and children of Iraq live. Most of us are ready to help in any way. However, a few of us, actually I wonder if I really want them to be part of us, exploit the plight of our people and brothers in Iraq.

For a Jordanian to go to Baghdad and spend JD 100 in five days is not so awful a thing to do and may seem harmless and normal, until you do a simple calculation and figure out that this person actually spent 100,000 Iraqi dinars, and don't forget we are still talking about the five days, which comes to 20,000 Iraqi dinars a day. Just tell me how you would we feel in Amman if some Iraqi individuals start to spend 20,000 Jordanian dinars a day.

It shames me that any one wants to do something like this anywhere on earth. It shames me even more when anyone from Jordan wants to do it in Iraq.

It is beyond my comprehension how many of us know this behaviour and accept it. It is a tragedy if we can give with such an act and continue to look the other way.

It may be imperative for the authorities in Jordan to intervene to stop this continuing violation of the dignity of the Iraqi people on the hands of a few individuals.

Emile Rabbani  
Amman.

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contributions from its readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters intended for publication, however, should contain the writer's full name and preferably address as well. Names can be withheld only upon request and under special circumstances. Letters are subject to editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return of unused manuscripts.

## Crown Prince: Substantive bilateral issues are on the verge of resolution

**'Allowing the current prevailing conditions to govern future economic relations is a clear-cut recipe for failure'**

Following is the full text of an address by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at The John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. The address, entitled "Prospects for Successful Regional Economic Cooperation," was delivered on behalf of Prince Hassan by Information Minister Jawad Anani on Sept. 29.

ALLOW ME first to start by thanking you for your kind invitation and to directly proceed to the subject matter.

The Middle East peace negotiations have developed their own distinct nature. At the outset, they seemed to be governed by balances of power, outcomes of wars and a legacy of enmity that has lasted for 45 years. The negotiators initially addressed their task with categorical positions and insistence on what they viewed as their respective and well entrenched rights. The fact that the negotiations outlasted the gloomy expectations of their failure created a unique environment, with its own dynamics. In this regard, we can draw an analogy between the negotiating milieu and the stock exchange. The status of the companies whose shares are traded influences the pattern of trade. But more importantly, trade is influenced by the behaviour of the trader in the market and whether they decide to be bullish or bearish. The external forces influencing progress in the negotiating rooms were to a great degree generated by the negotiating process itself. This chain action and reaction served as a bevel factor in giving the peace process its own integrity. Degrees of freedom with which negotiators could work increased over time and the process generated its own built-in flexibility. This appears to be more reflective of the situation in both the Jordanian and the Palestinian tracks of the

together do not add up to something of real value. Future regional economic cooperation cannot be obvious to existing disparities. Some analysts even construct an entire vision based on the fact that such disparities make cooperation worth everybody's while.

The assumptions made in this sort of economic capability are that the poor benefits from the externalities of the rich and the latter make an economic rent out of dealing with the poor.

Let us place such theory to the test and find out whether it has succeeded. The Arab World countries during the oil boom era thought that they could realise economic integration through the exchange of money for labour. This factor exchange model proved to be a failure because it has not produced the expected trade flow of goods and services.

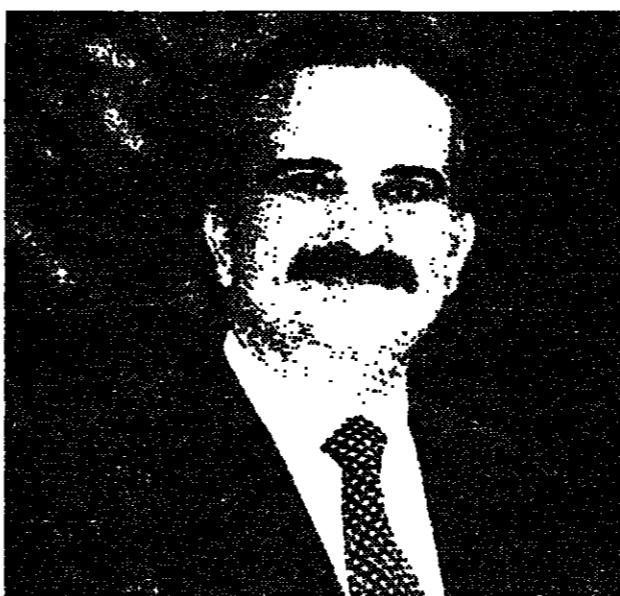
Moreover, labour movement proved to be most precarious as we have seen thousands of labourers thrown out overnight from host countries with the tacit approval of the international community whose statutes clearly oppose such actions. Goods can be easily barred from entry by a sudden decision committed to spite others for political reasons. Israel, for instance, has quite often used its employment of Palestinian labour for political leverage, even after the declaration of principles and the Cairo agreement. Such volatility in behaviour cannot characterise future economic patterns if we are intent on creating long lasting cooperation. Allowing the current prevailing conditions to govern future economic relations is a clear-cut recipe for failure.

The question is: What are the missing ingredients that we need to guarantee future success in this field? Firstly, in this regard, I dare even

I shall start with the obvious. We need decisions to be based on the due democratic process, and the choice to integrate must be a patient process based on grassroots acceptance and eventual commitment. Ivory tower decisions from the world of academia and high level decision-makers are a recipe for short lived endeavours. It is people who will be affected and they will be the ultimate judge and determinant of the final outcome. Political decisions in the absence of a democracy can be easily outweighed by people's economic abstention, or hesitation.

Democracy in this case is not treated metaphorically; it is, rather, a real life concept which derives its strength from the observance of people's interests. The second condition is respect for human rights. People in a regional profile must be allowed to move, transact, invest, transfer and interact. The fruits of their labour should not go unheeded or stay subject to political whims. They are entitled to security and the right to plan ahead in a transparent world. They must enjoy laissez passer, laissez-faire.

The third prerequisite is symmetry. People must be allowed to compete in a world as close as possible to perfect competition. The rules of the game which they must cope with on the two sides of any divide should be similar and compatible. Any member country in a regional cooperation arrangement should not be privileged by special rules which would give it a degree of monopolistic power over other partners. In this regard, I dare even



to say that we should allow a certain degree of asymmetry in favour of the weaker party until it reaches the stage where it graduates to symmetry. We can derive a lesson from the European Union, where the poorer and less developed countries were boosted to a comparable stage of economic growth. They were also granted privileges and subsidies well after they acquired their membership.

The fourth factor is building regional institutions which would maintain their regional identity throughout. The sad experience of certain regions, particularly in the Arab World, tells us that such institutions failed to realise their objectives and eventually slipped into bankruptcy, because their decisions lacked independence and were not based on objective criteria. Their decisions were basically coloured either by host countries or by the larger financial contributing members.

Moreover, it is imperative that the employees working in such institutions should

lose their national identity and acquire a clear-cut regional one.

The fifth element centres on the distribution of benefits and burdens, which should be just and even. While the members of regional arrangements usually focus on the benefits they expect to derive, they forget the other but equally important side of the sacrifices needed. They all want to engage in the myopic exercise of gain, trying to manoeuvre their way out of pain. There is no such arrangement where everybody gains or loses all the time. A time preference analysis should be introduced where those who gain in the early stages should stand ready to make sacrifices later on. If such a modus operandi is established, the net result would be net profit for all, which would outweigh any gains realised by individual countries in the absence of such regional arrangements.

These are the conceptual components and conditions for successful regional economic cooperation. In real

terms however, we need to pursue policies which would ensure the following:

First, the availability of financial resources is a necessary condition without which cooperation, particularly in the early stages would be impossible. I would suggest here that an early agreement on the creation of a regional development bank can go a long way, not only in pooling financial resources.

If the members, but also in allowing extra-regional parties to contribute. Such an institution should enjoy the highest standards of competent personnel and management systems.

Secondly, we need to structure a well thought-out formula to liberalise trade and to ensure free mobility of capital, goods and peoples across boundaries. A plan of action should be carefully crafted allowing each member country to adopt the proper legislation and management procedures in order to cope with such mobility.

Thirdly, a careful analysis of the distribution of gains should be made. Losers must be compensated, even partially, through specially created facilities, and winners must be subjected to a tax without diluting their cooperative spirit.

Fourthly, governments of member countries should ensure a very active role for the private sector. Decentralisation of regional action would be the most important factor to ensure its success. Governments and inter-regional business should go hand in hand. By nature, they can easily find themselves at odds. Issues of sovereignty, independence, and viability are examples of politically loaded economic terms which become sacred cows used to alienate cooperation or to justify the lack of

it.

For this to happen, non-governmental organisations and sectoral and qualitative business forums should be allowed to flourish and lead.

Fifth, it is imperative that we should agree to create an independent regional study and research centre to be empowered with highly qualified researchers and easy access to information.

I suggest that regional parties should immediately embark on establishing such an institution which would be all encompassing in order to be the initiator of ideas and projects and the arbiter which would judge the optimality of such undertakings. Its independence and integrity are of paramount importance and its verdicts should be final.

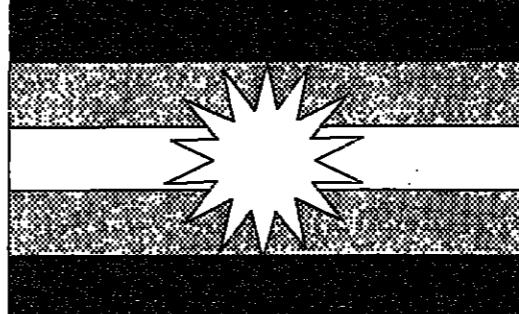
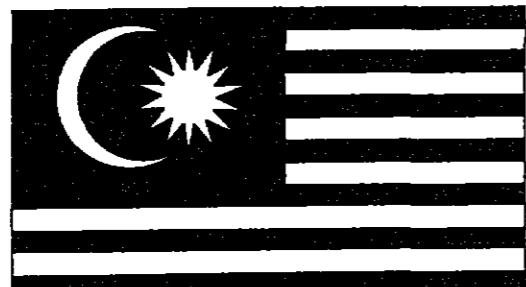
It is imperative that the peace process should work speedily on the settlement of outstanding substantive issues. As long as these issues are not resolved, they would always look unduly formidable and insurmountable.

Once they are overcome and left behind, they appear small. However, we need to cross the threshold to the wider and more complex world of economic interaction.

Its complexity emanates from the fact that it deals directly with people's mundane interests and daily livelihood.

After three years of peacemaking, we have to move to the task of peace building. This quantum leap entails gains and pains, wins and losses, failures and successes, and everything else that makes life worth living.

If the peace effort so far has been dealing with the task of resolving potential disputes and minimising the frequency of their occurrence.



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## IMF says world recovery will only partly boost commodity prices

MADRID (AFP) — World commodity prices will be buoyed by the current economic upturn in industrial countries but not enough to reverse declines over the past 10 years, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) says.

"Stronger growth in industrial countries will help to relieve some of the downward pressure in commodity markets," the IMF said in a supplementary report to its half-yearly World Economic Outlook.

"But it appears unlikely

that it would be sufficient to reverse the declines of the past decade."

The IMF said an average annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent in industrial countries over the next two years — slightly below its forecast for 2.7 per cent expansion — would boost non-oil commodity prices by between 6.5 per cent and nine per cent over the same period.

"Other factors — in particular, trends in the supply of commodities, economic developments in the former

Soviet Union and the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round — could also tend to boost commodity prices."

But the IMF warned that recent analysis suggested that real commodity prices had fallen at an average rate of 0.6 per cent since the beginning of this century, with the price of non-oil commodities relative to manufactured export prices reaching its lowest level in more than 90 years in 1992.

"Formal analysis suggests that much of the weakness is

secular, not temporary," the report said, pointing to the breakdown of the Bretton Woods exchange-rate system plus subsequent currency fluctuations and oil shocks.

The IMF said the apparent acceleration in the trend towards a decline in commodity prices over the past two decades was partly related to a secular slowdown in the growth of real output in the industrial countries.

"The declining intensity of resource use for some commodities, owing to technical

changes, has also reduced demand," it said.

The report also noted a "remarkable" increase in the volume of commodity imports by industrial countries which have almost doubled since 1983, a sharper increase than for imports in general.

"The increase in volume, accompanied by a decline in prices, points to the importance of supply-side factors in explaining price developments."

Factors boosting supply range from technical innova-

tions and enhanced productivity in commodity-exporting countries to agricultural policies in industrial nations which have typically stimulated output.

Other factors include increased exports by commodity producers to overcome balance of payments difficulties and the collapse of international stabilisation schemes for some commodities such as tin and coffee.

More recently, developments in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have

also depressed prices as demand for imported commodities has shrunk in line with the sharp contraction in overall demand.

Commodity exporters successful at adapting have been those that have used macroeconomic stabilisation policies to cope with the inevitable booms and busts rather than trying to protect producers from price uncertainty through marketing boards or price stabilisation funds," it said.

## Revamped centre to help develop Jordan's agricultural sector

By Khattab Salman

*Special to the Jordan Times*

BAQAA — The National Centre for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer (NCARTT), a major regional agricultural centre, was formally opened Thursday by Agriculture Minister Mansour Bin Tarif

and U.S. Ambassador Wesley Egan.

NCARTT and four of its six regional agricultural service centres were constructed and equipped with USA assistance provided through the National Agricultural Development Project, a \$25.3 million nine-year effort which

began in 1986 and came to an end Sept. 30, 1994.

The minister of agriculture said in a speech on the occasion that agriculture in Jordan was traditional way of living more than a profession.

He noted that the agricultural sector contributed directly more than 10% to

the gross domestic production (GDP) and more than 28% in other agriculture-related activities.

He indicated that agricultural exports constitute 20% of Jordan's volume of exports and that more than 60 thousand people in Jordan worked in the agricultural

sector.

He added that more investments were needed in this sector to create more job opportunities, raise income and increase the area of irrigated land per capita.

The Jordanian citizen's share of agricultural irrigated area is the lowest in the re-

gion standing at a low of 125 square metres per capita," he explained.

He said that Jordan's principle stand in insisting on acquiring fair share of water from the Yarmouk and Jordan rivers through the ongoing peace talks with Israel arises from the fact that

## Canadian dollar is quickly appreciating; Australian dollar forecast to rise

The following report, covering the period from Thursday, Sept. 22-1994 until Wednesday, Sept. 28-1994, is provided by Naser Nabulsi, private client group at Merrill Lynch — Dubai.

### Overview

Fundamental View: Sentiment toward the dollar has recently been dominated by U.S.-Japan trade tensions, German electoral uncertainties, and prospects for further Fed tightening. If the avoids imposing trade sanctions on Japan, there could be a brief improvement in sentiment toward the dollar. But prospects for U.S. current account deficits and capital outflows to remain large relative to foreign demand for dollar assets suggest an ongoing trend toward dollar weakness.

We continue to expect the dollar to trade at DM/USD 1.50 and JPY/USD 95 in twelve months.

### Japanese yen

Fundamental View: Trade talks continue to dominate sentiment towards the yen/dollar exchange rate. A successful resolution — no immediate threat of trade sanctions — would be a positive for the dollar but we would not expect that to bring about a sea-change in negative sentiment towards the dollar. An unsuccessful resolution — trade sanctions to be imposed — could put sharp downward pressure on the dollar by fueling fears of imported inflation and dollar selling by the Japanese. Whatever the decision on sanctions, trade talks are likely to continue with relatively little impact on the existing large imbalances which are the root cause of dollar weakness.

With the U.S. bilateral trade deficit with Japan exceeding \$50 billion annually while Japan's global trade surplus is close to \$140 billion, the imbalances are expected to lead to further dollar weakness despite prospects for further interest rate hikes in the U.S. We maintain our forecast for the dollar to trade at 95 yen in the twelve months time.

### Deutschmark

Fundamental View: The mark was weaker against the dollar and European crosses this week as market participants took cover following electoral results in the state of Bavaria. The poor showing of the Free Democrats, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's junior partners heightened concerns for Chancellor Kohl's prospects in the upcoming Oct. 16 election. The market's reaction to the Bavarian election result was probably overdone, but it does underscore the fact that political concerns will be a major focus for the German market in the near-term. Barring an election catastrophe, the German market should benefit post-election as attention is again focused on economic fundamentals.

The west German economy grew 2.3 per cent year-over-year in the second quarter following 1.6 per cent increase in

the first. Data available since then points to a continued recovery, but there is no indication that the west German economy is heading towards above potential, inflationary growth. Though we raised our 1994 growth forecast to 2 per cent from 1.8 per cent, we lowered our 1995 growth forecast to 2.3 per cent from 2.5 per cent.

We still expect the mark to be trading at DM/USD 1.50 in six-to-twelve months time compared to the current exchange rate of DM/USD 1.55.

### Pound sterling

Fundamental View: The British pound edged higher against the dollar this week to USD/GBP 1.58, a new high. Against the Deutschmark, the pound traded in a narrow range around DM/GBP 2.44. The pound is being supported by strong growth, better-than-expected current account data and expectations that Chancellor Kenneth Clarke is committed to containing inflation below his target rate of 4 per cent. In the second quarter, real GDP was up 1.1 per cent from the first quarter and up 3.8 per cent from a year ago. The current account deficit for the second quarter was only £664 million, much better than consensus expectations for a £1.3 billion deficit.

Though we do not expect another official increase in rates this year, we expect possibly two or three 50 basis point increases next year. By this time next year, we expect short and long rates in the U.K. to offer a 75 basis point premium to U.S. interest rates. Interest rates in the U.K. in twelve months should offer a 200 basis point premium to German short rates and a 200 basis point premium to German long rates.

We maintain our twelve-month forecast for the pound to trade near USD/GBP 1.63 and DM/GBP 1.45.

### Australian dollar

Fundamental View: The Australian dollar returned to trading near U.S./\$AS 0.74 following a dip to U.S./\$AS 0.73. Our forecast is for the AS to rise toward U.S./\$AS 0.78 in twelve months due to higher commodity prices, but there is near-term risk for AS weakness. First, the AS has a seasonal trend of weakening in the second half. Second, a surge in investment demand has led to a widening of the current account deficit. We expect the current account deficit for August to widen to a monthly deficit of -AS2 billion compared to a -AS1.8 billion deficit for July. Furthermore, we now expect the annual current account deficits for 1994 and 1995 to be wider than previously forecasted. This widening of the current account deficit is the key risk to our AS forecast.

That said, other factors continue to favour strong AS. Nominal interest rates are moving higher in Australia and we expect the 10-year government bond in Australia to offer a inflation expectations in both countries centre around 3 per cent next year, the real interest rates differential is also 325 basis points. The Reserve Bank of

Australia expected to hike short-term rates by 75-to-100 basis points in October or November. That compares to an expected U.S. Fed tightening of 50 basis points around the same time, so short-term rates in Australia should continue to offer a premium.

### Swiss franc

Fundamental View: The Swiss franc rallied against the Deutschmark last week, posting another new high of S.F./DM 0.8307. Currently the franc is trading near 0.8273. Upcoming election concerns in Germany and increased signs that the Swiss economy continues to recover have helped the franc appreciate against the mark. Second quarter GDP in Switzerland rose at a 2.4 per cent rate following a first-quarter rate of 3.2 per cent. Fixed investment spending has lead the recovery; while consumption and government spending has shown only modest growth. The external sector, on the other hand, has been a drag on the economy. Exports fell in both the first and second quarter while imports increased. The weakness in the external sector suggests the Swiss franc may be overvalued.

With consumer price inflation still low — up only 0.5 per cent in August from a year ago — Swiss authorities could cut the discount rate again to offset some of the strength in the currency. We expect a 50 basis point cut in the discount rate — currently 3.5 per cent — within the next six months. We expect the franc to return to trading near S.F./DM 0.84 where it should remain steady for the next year. Against the dollar, the franc remained fairly steady in the last week, trading near S.F./U.S.\$ 1.28. Over the next six-to-twelve months, we expect the franc to appreciate against the dollar to S.F./U.S.\$ 1.26.

### Canadian dollar

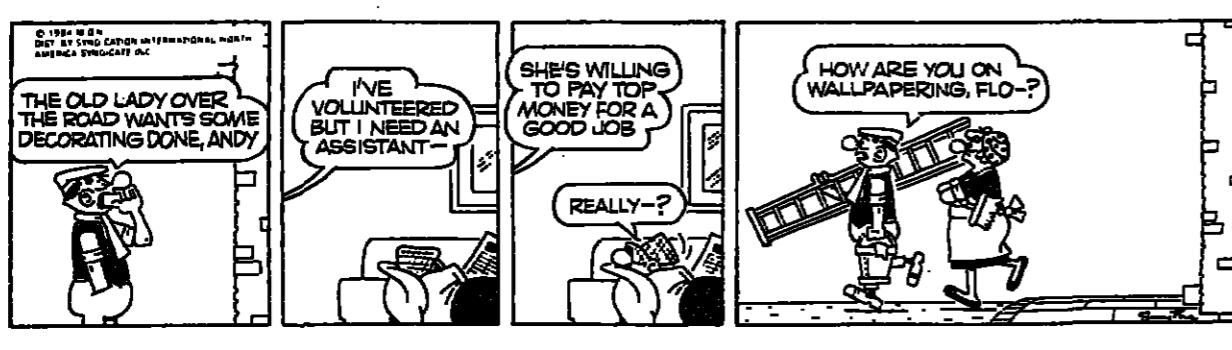
Fundamental View: Canadian markets appear to have shrugged off anxiety about a Quebec secession following the Sept. 12 election. The election revealed that the Parti Quebecois' base support is probably not broad enough to carry out a successful separation referendum. The Canadian dollar, which spent most of the year in the doldrums, is quickly appreciating on this new market fervour. The CS has risen to C\$U.S.\$ 1.34 from C\$U.S.\$ 1.37 just prior to the election results.

Now that attention can focus on economic fundamentals, we expect the CS to be trading near 1.30 in six months time and 1.28 in twelve months time based on strong non-inflationary growth and improved budget deficits. In the first half of the year, real GDP in Canada grew 5.4 per cent, but consumer price inflation is still expected to be up only 0.5 per cent in 1994. Furthermore, we expect the federal government budget deficit to be C\$2.3 billion below the Ministry of Finance's projection of C\$39.7 billion and C\$6.5 billion below the 1993 budget deficit.

## Peanuts



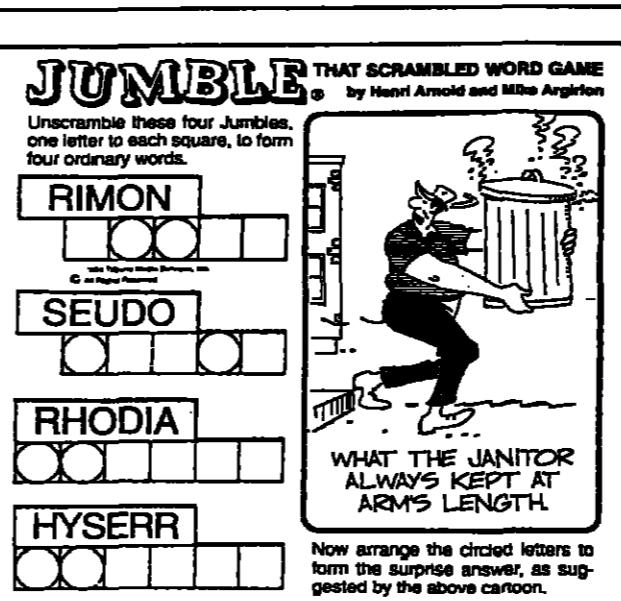
## Andy Capp



## Mutt'n'Jeff



## THE BETTER HALF. By Glasberg



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: AWARD ENTRY CANINE BEATEN

Answer: What the singer found when he became a cop — A NEW BEAT

## THE Daily Crossword by Betty Jorgensen





## Hiroshima puts on Asian sporting show

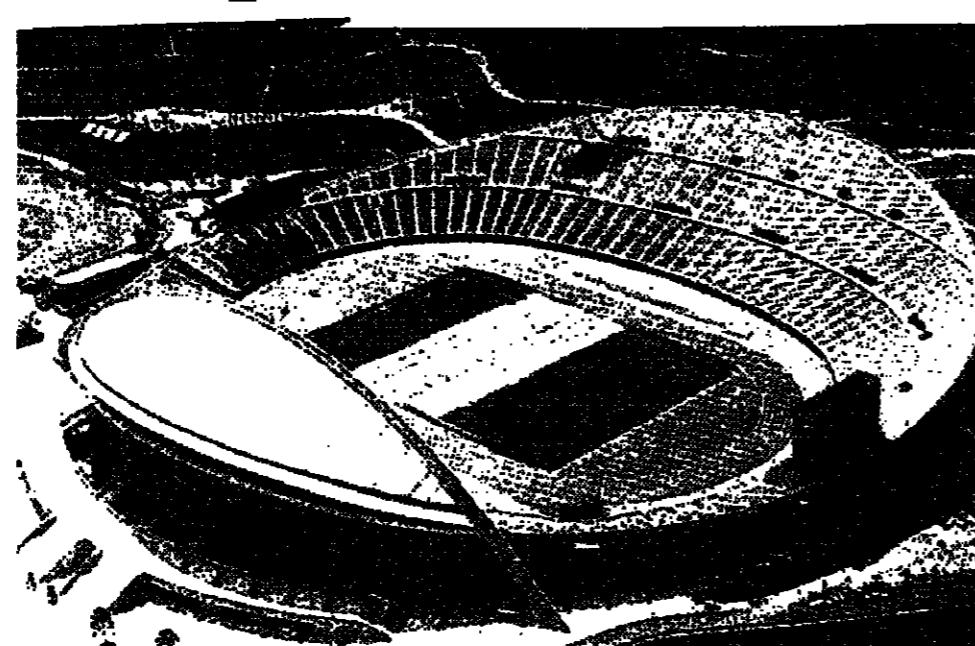
HIROSHIMA (AFP) — Hiroshima, a city rebuilt out of the nuclear holocaust, stages the most expensive sporting event ever when 40 countries representing more than half the world's population compete in the Asian Games.

The city has spent an astonishing \$15 billion, which is 10 times as much as Barcelona spent on the 1992 Olympics, on the same sort of stadiums and Games-related developments.

An overhead tram-line links the city centre to an athletes village which will be turned into an apartment complex after the games, and a new international airport offers countries.

China's world record-breaking women swimmers and runners will attract most of the attention when competition starts almost 45 years to the day after Mao Zedong founded the Chinese People's Republic.

The country has come long way since pingpong diplomacy drew it out of its international isolation and Mao took the Olympic ideal of taking part being more important than winning to an absurd conclusion. China's unbeat-



The big arch stadium for ceremonies, soccer games and track and field events

able table tennis players were ordered to rotate the world championship titles amongst themselves.

Smart team uniforms and expensive trainers have replaced shapeless tracksuits and shoddy shoes, although self-taught athletics coach Ma Junren insists turtle blood

and a secret elixir help Wang Junxia and Qu Yunxia run a marathon day in training. The two young women won gold medals at the 1993 World Athletics Championships in Stuttgart, Germany, and broke the world records for 1,500 metres, 3,000m and 10,000m two

weeks later in Beijing. Le Jingyi, who won four gold medals in world record time, led the Chinese swimming team which won 12 out of 16 women's gold medals at the Rome world championships two weeks ago.

China's head coach has had to defend his record against

drug-taking allegations. Chen Yunpeng, said the West was too willing to attribute China's outstanding sports achievements to drugs.

"The West created the problem of drug-taking and now they are trying to pin it on us," he added.

The 12th games will present the largest programme ever: 337 competitions in 34 sports which include two largely unknown outside Asia.

Kabaddi is basically a boy's playground game of catch but Brazil's World Cup soccer star Romario would be hard-pressed to get into either the Malaysian or Thai sides at sepak takraw.

Sepak means kick in Malay and takraw is Tahi for ball. It's a three-a-side game on the equivalent of a volleyball court with the men kicking and heading a bamboo-women ball over a head-high

If television appeal is the sole criteria for Olympic selection — as beach volleyball's appearance at the Atlanta Games in 1996 suggests — then sepak takraw should be put on the Sydney agenda for 2000.

For the first time five former Soviet republics compete at the Games and Kazakhstan has set itself the high target of 100 medals from 300 competitors.

Indonesia, South Korea and China make the badminton tournament a mini world championship now that Scandinavian players can no longer match their speed and

Susi Sustanti is expected to win both individual and team honours for Indonesia whose players are now effectively

China, South Korea and Japan will share out the table tennis honours while World Cup champions Pakistan are favourites for the men's hocky.

Leandra Paes, who beat South African top-20 player Wayne Ferreira in a Davis Cup match recently, should win the men's tennis title for

China, top nation since the 1982 Games in Delhi, just hung onto their lead in the 1986 Games in Seoul where an athletics relay win on the last day enabled them to finish with one gold medal more than South Korea.

in the Japanese J-League.

One of the notable absences will be goalkeeper Choi in-Young, who said he would not play for the national side again after letting in three goals against Germany at the World Cup finals.

Leandro Sang-Kwang is the new number one keeper.

Only about half the regular side will start against Nepal, who can expect a hiding. Hong Myong-Bo will be missing because of a knee injury. But he is expected to be fit for the rest of the tournament.

South Korea could meet Japan in the quarterfinals if they win Group A — which also includes Kuwait and Oman — and Japan finish second in Group B.

The host nation feel they have the toughest group. They are in with the United Arab Emirates, World Cup finalists in 1990. But they should still win which would delay any confrontation with the Koreans until the final.

Japan start the tournament next Monday against the UAE. Their Brazilian coach Ricardo Falcao said "it couldn't have been a worse draw."

Kazuyoshi Miura, Japan's star striker, has returned from Italy to play in the tournament. Though injured in his first game for Genoa, he is training and will be fit to play on Monday. All of Japan's games are a sell-out.

Saudi Arabia would have been favourites had they sent their World Cup side. But the Saudis needed an appeal from the Asian Football Confederation to make the tournament under 23 and are giving their World Cup squad a rest. The Saudis start against Uzbekistan Saturday.

Saturday's fixtures — Group A: Turkmenistan vs. China, Yemen vs. Bahrain; Group B: Saudi Arabia vs. Uzbekistan, Malaysia vs. Hong Kong; Group C: South Korea vs. Nepal, Kuwait vs. Oman.

## Only gold is good enough for S. Korea

HIROSHIMA (AFP) —

South Korea's World Cup soccer squad has been told

there is no point coming back from the Asian Games with anything but the gold medal.

The South Koreans kick off the Hiroshima tournament Saturday expecting to score a hatful of goals against Nepal in one of six matches on the opening day.

Huge bonuses have been promised to the players, now coached by former Soviet World Cup coach Anatoly Byshovets, if they can win the title from under the noses of their Japanese hosts. But a silver or anything less will earn nothing.

Leandra Paes, who beat

South African top-20 player Wayne Ferreira in a Davis Cup match recently, should win the men's tennis title for

China, top nation since the

1982 Games in Delhi, just hung onto their lead in the

1986 Games in Seoul where

an athletics relay win on the

last day enabled them to finish with one gold medal more than South Korea.

By all accounts, the Ukrainian was the real tactician in South Korea's impressive performances in their other matches at USA '94. They shocked the Germans by scoring two late goals to bounce back when trailing 3-0. They also held the strong Spanish side.

"This is different tournament though," said Byshovets. "It's a new challenge and people expect a lot of us back home."

Beijing has regarded

Taipei as a renegade province since the 1949 end of the Chinese civil war when the defeated nationalists fled to the island, and has pressured other countries not to have

other

# Sports

## U.S. beat Germany in volleyball championship

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — Brazil, the world's top ranked team, Thursday needed five sets to defeat mid-ranked Argentina while defending champion Italy handily beat China in the first round of the 13th Volleyball Men's World Championship.

Coming from behind, Brazil won 3-2 (7-15, 10-15, 15-4, 15-10, 15-10) but had a difficult time challenging 16th-ranked Argentina in the first two sets.

Brazil, in Group B, changed its game in the third set, bringing in setter Casio Pereira to improve its play.

Playing in the northern city of Salonica, Group C's Italy had an easier time defeating China 3-0 (15-8, 15-8, 15-4).

In other games, Group A's Greece easily defeated Canada 3-0 (15-7, 15-3, 15-12) while in Group D the Netherlands beat Sweden 3-1 (15-8, 15-9, 12-15, 15-5).

Canadian coach Clement Lemieux still held out hopes for his team.

"We didn't show at all, we could have won the third set but I am still confident we

can make a good showing in the world championship," he said.

In earlier matches, the United States beat Germany 3-1 (15-13, 14-16, 15-4, 15-10) and Russia beat Algeria 3-0 (15-10, 15-6, 15-3) in their Group A match.

Group D's Cuba beat South Korea 3-2 (12-15, 17-16, 15-9, 9-15, 15-10) while in Group C Bulgaria downed Japan 3-1 (16-14, 15-9, 14-16, 15-11).

Groups A and B play in Athens while C and D play in the northern Greek city of Salonica.

In Group B, the United States started off shakily against Germany, fighting back from 1-6 to take the first set 15-13. Then they were again down 1-6 when coach Frederick Sturm sent Dexter Rogers to substitute for Jeff Nogaard.

"We lost the set 16-14 but we felt we were very competitive in the match. We found a group that could play well together and that was a big factor in our win," Sturm said after the match.

## Al Maktoum springs another big surprise

NEWMARKET (R) — Top owner Hamdan Al Maktoum landed a Group One race with a complete outsider for the second time in five days when 33-1 chance Fard won the Middle Park Stakes Thursday by an impressive three and half lengths.

On Saturday, the same owner sprung one of the biggest surprises for years when 66-1 shot Maroof took the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot.

Fard stole a march on his more fancied rivals with a strong run up the rails inside the final furlong (200 metres).

Green Perfume, a 5-1 chance ridden by Richard Quinn, finished second, a neck clear of Fallow, also 5-1.

Ridden by Willie Carson, who was enjoying his fourth success in the race, Fard obviously benefitted from wearing blinkers for the first time.

The win came as something of a surprise to the owner.

## Inter crash out of UEFA Cup

LONDON (R) — Italian soccer suffered more penalty shoot-out agony Thursday when Internazionale were bundled out of the UEFA Cup in the first round by Aston Villa.

The English Premier League side, 1-0 down after the first leg, deservedly levelled the tie on aggregate thanks to a 41st minute goal from Ray Houghton and forced Inter to take their chances from the penalty spot.

As with Italy in the World Cup final against Brazil in July, they proved unequal to the task as first Davide Fontolan and then Ruben Sosa missed the target.

Villa's Phil King then blasted a left-foot shot past Italy goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca to give his side a 4-3 win on penalties.

The result was just reward

for Villa's positive soccer in a relentless match which saw several chances at both ends.

For Houghton, who scored the winning goal for Ireland against Italy at Giants Stadium in their 1-0 World Cup win, it was again a case of being in the right place at the right time.

He was lurking in the Inter penalty area when the ball flew unexpectedly to him off a defender's head and the midfielder volleyed past Pagliuca from close range.

The Inter striking pair of Sosa and Dennis Bergkamp always looked dangerous on the break but it was Villa who came closest to settling the tie in the second period of extra time.

A superb lob from Guy Whittingham left Pagliuca stranded.

But the ball bounced off the bar towards Houghton who slid his shot

wide of the post.

After Fontolan had put his penalty over the bar, Villa's delight was cut short when Whittingham's attempt was smothered by Pagliuca.

But the shoot-out then took a decisive twist when Sosa crashed his spot-kick against the cross-bar, leaving defender King to apply the killer blow.

Werder Bremen also completed a successful week for German clubs following the successes of Borussia Dortmund, Eintracht Frankfurt, Kaiserslautern and Bayer Leverkusen, who all advanced in the UEFA Cup, and Bayern Munich, who won their champions league match against Dynamo Kiev.

Bremen overcame Maccabi Tel Aviv of Israel 2-0 with a goal direct from a corner by Mario Basler after 81 minutes

wrapping up the tie 2-0 on aggregate after the first leg ended 0-0.

The biggest winners of the night were Panathinaikos of Greece who thrashed Pirin of Bulgaria 6-1 for an 8-1 aggregate victory.

The Greeks' hero was Polish international striker Krzysztof Warzycha who scored a hat-trick with two in the last three minutes. Sampdoria of Italy also made it through to the next round but were made to work very hard for their 4-3 aggregate win against Norwegian part-timers Bodø Glimt.

Bodo twice led by two goals in the first leg before Sampdoria brought the first leg deficit back to 3-2.

But the Italians were not so generous Thursday, with first half goals from England captain David Platt and Attilio Lombardo putting the Ita-

lians 4-3 up which is how it stayed until the end.

Platt twisted his ankle as he

scored and could be out of

action for several weeks.

Sampdoria's win followed successes by Serie A rivals Napoli, Parma, Juventus and Lazio in the UEFA Cup and Milan in the champions' league, but UEFA Cup holders Internazionale failed to make it seven wins out of seven for the Italian league.

They lost 4-3 on penalties to Aston Villa in England after the sides finished 1-1 on aggregate at the end of extra time.

Villa won 1-0 on Thursday with the only goal coming when Irish international Ray Houghton blasted the ball past Gianluca Pagliuca after 41 minutes.

It was the second time Houghton had scored against Pagliuca this summer, the first was when he scored Ireland's winning goal against Italy in the first round of the World Cup in June.

Thursday's match was played at a fantastic pace throughout and was in many ways a classic confrontation between the English and Italian styles which Villa dominated in the second half.

They went close to scoring countless times and almost won the game a minute from time when Guy Whittingham chipped the ball over Pagliuca only to see the ball hit the top of the bar.

The first six penalties were scored in the shoot-out before Davide Fontolan blasted the ball over the Villa bar. Pagliuca then saved Whittingham's penalty. Uruguayan Ruben Sosa then hit the Villa bar with his before Phil King blasted his spot-kick into the centre of Pagliuca's net to give Villa a famous victory.

The only other game to be decided by penalties was the Cup Winners Cup between Ferencvaros of Hungary and CSKA Moscow of Russia which ended 3-3 on aggregate after extra time. Ferencvaros won the shoot-out 7-6.



Mika Kottila (left) of HJK Helsinki tackles Ali Guner of Turkish Besiktas during the first period of their European Cup Winners Cup match in Helsinki (AFP photo)

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH  
© 1994 GOREN FILM SERVICES INC.

#### KILL THAT TRICK!

Both vulnerable, North deals. West led the ten of clubs and East won the first two tricks in that suit. Who would you, as East, do at the third trick?

The ten of hearts is the obvious shift. Declarer can then rise with the ace, cross to the ace of diamonds and, carefully preserving all of dummy's trump entries, ruff a diamond. Declarer gets back to the board with a trump for another diamond ruff. Should either defender show out, declarer reenters dummy with a trump and leads a heart toward the queen and the defender will range on the location of the king of hearts. But when both defenders follow suit, the third diamond declarer uses one of dummy's remaining trumps as an entry to ruff out the last diamond and another to take a heart discard on the fifth diamond, making 10 tricks.

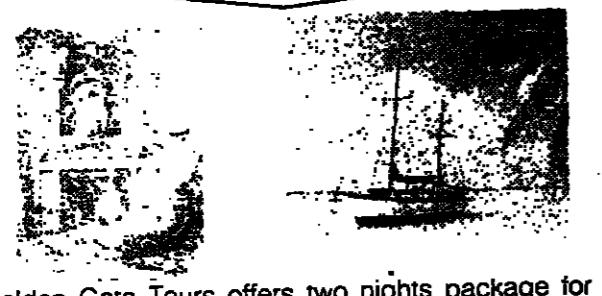
If East reasons that any heart loses declarer he can only get away on diamonds, the winning defense emerges from the shadows—attack dummy's entries. East must return a trump at trick three and one of declarer's dummy entries is spent before it can be put to productive use. As the cards lie, declarer will go down.

Opening lead: Ten of ♦.

Accurate defense is the real test of one's declarer's skill. You may only half your side's assets and what seems obvious is not necessarily correct. Consider this hand.

The opponents lead in a routine four-spade game after a straightforward auction. Note North's jump raise with only three-card support. Since this player is a passed hand and a response of two diamonds which is no longer forcing, might get passed. North had little choice except to raise spades to the appropriate

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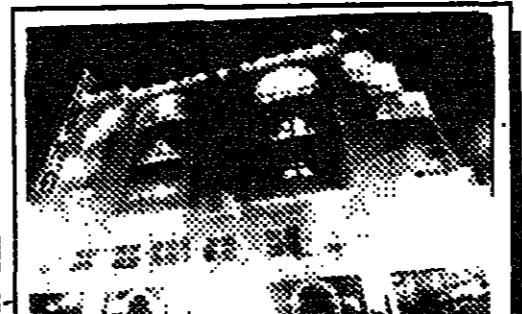


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## Gammoh quashes speculation of cut in customs duties

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Finance Minister Sami Gammoh on Friday quashed widespread speculation that the government was poised to announce a reduction of customs duties on cars and said there was no compelling reason for Jordan to adopt such a move.

Mr. Gammoh said there was no ground to reports that the Ministry of Finance and Customs was drawing up amendments to customs tariffs on cars.

He also rejected reports that the U.S. an ardent advocate of reduced customs duties on cars, was pressuring Jordan.

"There are no plans to reduce customs duties on cars," the minister told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Gammoh also rejected reports that Jordan was duty-bound to reduce customs duties on cars under the economic restructuring programme being implemented under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

"The programme only says that customs duties should be in alignment with the economic priorities and interests of the country," and thus leaves it to the government to determine the best course of action, he pointed out. "The government does not feel that there is any need for any reduction of customs duties on cars."

"We are very much committed to the economic restructuring programme and have no intention to deviate from it," said the minister. "But it does not automatically mean that we have to amend customs tariffs."

Asked whether the U.S., whose cars sales to Jordan have suffered as a result of high customs duties on vehicles of higher engine sizes, was exerting pressure on the tariff, the minister said: "There is no doubt that the U.S. would like to see the customs duties on cars reduced, but they understand our position and are not applying any pressure on us."

U.S. Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown, who visited Jordan late last year, went out of his way to specifically

mention in a speech here that American car sales to Jordan were suffering as a result of the Kingdom's customs tariff structure.

He noted that the customs department was assessing duties on the basis of the engine size, leading to higher customs duties on American cars which have traditionally larger-size engines.

The U.S. wants Jordan to assess and levy customs duties on the basis of the cost price of vehicles. This would improve the sale of American cars to Jordan but not lead to higher car exports from the U.S. to the Kingdom than from Japan or Korea.

American-made smaller cars carry a higher price tag when compared with their Japanese and Korean counterparts.

Mr. Gammoh's comments effectively do away with market speculations that prices of cars were about to go down.

Car dealers have been complaining of lean business in the past months as many potential buyers appeared to be opting to await reduced customs duties.

"People would come and look at cars, ask for prices and customs duties; and then leave without making any deals," said a used-car dealer in Marka. "Many of them say they prefer to wait until the customs duties went down."

Agents for European and Japanese made cars have also reported reduced business but not of a serious nature that would affect their operations.

"People have different approaches to paying customs duties on used cars and on new ones," said one automobile dealer. "They may not mind paying a higher amount for a brand new car but hesitate when it comes to paying customs duties on used cars."

The government has already reduced customs duties on medium-size pick-up trucks, bringing down prices by JD 2,500 to JD 5,000.

That move was prompted by the government's concern to support the agriculture sector since it believes that medium-size pick-up trucks are mostly used by farmers and for agricultural purposes.



RABIN IN AQABA: His Majesty King Hus- Hassan with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Rabin in Aqaba on Thursday (Petra photo)

## Jordan adopts anti-plague measures

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian authorities have adopted measures to prevent the spread of the pneumonic plague from India but Royal Jordanian (RJ) has not suspended its flights to and from New Delhi. An RJ official said the airline had no instructions to cancel any of the two weekly flights to India — New Delhi and Calcutta — and therefore the Friday and Sunday trips would go ahead as scheduled.

The RJ official told the Jordan Times there was no cancellation by any of the 81 passengers booked on Friday's flights to New Delhi.

RJ Chief Executive Officer Nader Dahabi was quoted by the local press as saying that quarantine regulations were adopted by the airline to prevent plague-carriers from coming to Jordan.

A separate lounge has been set aside Queen Alia International Airport for passengers arriving from India and specialists from the Health Ministry would be examining them to ensure they are free of the disease, Mr. Dahabi said.

RJ planes are sprayed with special anti-plague chemicals and food remaining aboard planes is destroyed.

Health Minister Aref Batayneh said medical teams have been assigned at the border posts to examine travellers from India and another team of specialists has been assigned at the airport to check transit passengers from India.

The Health Ministry is also providing ultracycline pills to passengers arriving from the stricken areas as a precautionary measure to protect them from infection, Dr. Batayneh said.

At Aqaba, he said all crew aboard ships are checked and the goods sprayed with pesticides. Special inspection is being carried out to ensure that the vessels do not carry rats or insects.

Dr. Batayneh said that the Health Ministry has appointed a special medical team to be in constant touch with the Indian authorities and further measures could be adopted in Jordan in the light of the team's reports.

## Forum on Election Law sees need for changes

By Cathy King  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Participants at a conference on "Current Trends in Electoral Systems" concluded Thursday that Jordan's current electoral law requires amendments that would make it compatible with Jordan's quest for a democratic system of government.

Having examined worldwide electoral systems on Wednesday the conference turned to topics related to public confidence, the role of the mass media and electoral development in Jordan on Thursday.

The conference co-organised by the New Jordan Research Centre (NJR) and the Washington-based National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), was hailed as a great success by participants who felt it was beneficial to discuss openly the pros and cons of the Jordanian electoral process in light of what they had learnt about other electoral systems.

The significance of the conference was complemented by the patronage of Taher Al Masri, speaker of the Lower House, and the attendance of Amman Mayor Mamoud Abbadi and House Vice-Speaker Abdul Razzak Tbeishat as well as senators, deputies and political party leaders.

Although women participants were few, they displayed more active participation than their male counterparts.

The frankness of the debate was seen to be a demonstration of democracy in itself, but international participants warned that the achievement of a full democratic system was a slow process which necessitates cautious change and a pragmatic approach.

A great deal of debate centred on public confidence in the electoral system, and a general consensus was reached on the need for non-governmental organisations to supervise elections.

It was agreed that electoral laws should embrace all sectors of society and therefore should include a method of registration which allows all eligible voters the opportunity to cast their ballots.

A long and inconclusive debate ensued regarding female representation in Parliament and the possible introduction of a quota for women. On the one hand a quota system was felt to be a start in the right direction, but on the other many saw that it may only cater for women who would not necessarily represent

the female cause.

The dissolution of the 11th Parliament in August last year, three months before the end of its session and prior to general elections for the current Parliament was thought by most of the Jordanian participants to have been unconstitutional.

Consequently, the amendment to the present Election Law, passed as a temporary legislation during the three months of non-parliamentary life contravened the Constitution and did not positively contribute to the democratic process.

The law, passed last year, introduced a one-man, one-vote system to replace the existing one-vote or list system.

The conference agreed that this has led to the selection of candidates according to tribal or clan affiliation.

This, in turn, means that the candidate is not necessarily the best representative of the constituency or the nation.

It was suggested that the law, which is a modern one, is not suitable for a developing society.

If the one-man, one-vote system is to be retained the number of constituencies should be reviewed, and the distribution of seats within those constituencies should be applied in accordance with population density and geographical considerations.

It was proposed that the country should be divided into three constituencies: north, south and central, with each of these divided again into sub-constituencies. It was also suggested that a hybrid of the individual multiple voting systems be developed.

The participation of foreign observers was also considered and was generally approved as another means to ensure the legitimacy of elections.

The participants agreed that immunity of deputies should exist for the whole term of parliament and not just the duration of the session.

Immunity should not, however, obstruct the course of civil justice and in the event of a criminal offence the offending deputy should be turned over to the civil courts.

An important appeal was made by Faisal Hourani for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands to allow Palestinians to enjoy democracy and to participate in elections.

The Ministry of Interior summoned some of the participants, including Hani Hourani, the director of NJRC, and international participants, Thursday morning and briefed them on the current situation.

The secretary general of the ministry expressed appreciation to the organisers of the conference.

With such encouragement it was agreed by all that should the Electoral Law be amended another conference should be convened early next year to review the developments.

## Wreck of sunken Estonia located

TURKU, Finland (Agencies) — A Finnish ship fitted with a high-tech echo-sounding system has located the wreck of the ferry Estonia which sank off the Finnish coast with the loss of over 900 lives, the search ship's crew said Friday.

A member of the crew of the Suunta, contacted by telephone from Turku, Finland, said the wreck had been found by sonar tracking.

The crew had found the wreck shortly before 1600 GMT, he told AFP.

The Estonia sank in a storm early Wednesday in up to 90 metres of water while en route from Tallinn to Stockholm, drowning over 900 people as it sank in a matter of minutes.

The Suunta, which left the port of Hanko early Friday morning, had aboard a Finnish specialist to interpret the underwater sonar echoes.

Finnish Coast Guard Commander Raimo Tiihikainen said in Turku that after the ferry had been found, a remote-controlled submarine equipped with three video cameras would be lowered to the wreck.

The resulting images will be passed to the international commission of inquiry probing the causes of the disaster, Mr. Tiihikainen said.

## Two-thirds of Israelis want Golan plebiscite

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The government has the backing of 64 per cent of Israelis for a referendum on a withdrawal from the Golan Heights before signing a peace treaty with Syria, according to a poll published Friday.

The Yedioth Aharonot newspaper found that 23 per cent preferred new elections while 11 per cent thought the treaty should simply be ratified by parliament.

And two per cent of the 521 people questioned this week voiced no opinion.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has promised to hold the first referendum in Israel if he reaches agreement with Syria on a substantial withdrawal from the strategic plateau in the 1967 war.

Five rebel Labour Party deputies have introduced a private bill in parliament designed to block a withdrawal. If passed it would require the government to win the support of 70 of the 120 members, or a 65 per cent majority in a referendum for any peace agreement with Syria.

Both targets have been deliberately calculated to be unattainable.

## PNA team

(Continued from page 1)

Another Israeli survey also found almost two-thirds of Israelis believe Israel will have to withdraw on the Golan Heights to achieve peace with Syria.

Israel Radio, which commissioned the Haifa University survey, said 65.3 per cent of the 1,550 Israelis polled answered "no" to the question "is peace with Syria possible without territorial concessions?"

In a breakdown of the respondents by political affiliation, the poll found that 49.7 per cent of supporters of the right-wing Likud Party which opposes any withdrawal from the Golan — said some withdrawal would be necessary for peace.

The radio released only a part of the poll prior to full publication on Saturday, and did not say whether those surveyed were asked for their views on the total Israeli pull-out demanded by Syria in return for a full peace.

A dozen Israeli settlers on the Golan Heights who began a hunger strike 19 days ago in protest at feared territorial "concessions" by Israel to Syria said late Thursday they had ended their action.

The head of Sweden's maritime safety division said Friday storm-driven waves tore open the bow door of Estonia, letting in water that caused the ship to roll over and sink.

"Apparently the bow door disappeared in a later phase," Bengt Erik Stenmark told a news conference in Stockholm. "But it had probably opened when it came into the open sea."

Mr. Stenmark also told reporters that another popular ferry, the Mariella, was rammed Friday from leaving Stockholm harbour because of problems with the bow door monitoring system.

The ill-fated Estonia's bow door had a break... and was exposed to the excessive forces of the sea," Mr. Stenmark said during the second of two hastily called news conferences.

"One man saw the ship sinking without the bow section," he said, "and another was walking in knee-high water on the car deck." Mr. Stenmark said an "intelligent guess" based on these witness reports, was that the force of storm-driven waves could have widened a gap in the bow door, allowing more water in, and causing the ship to lose stability.

## COLUMN 10

### Fiji's top banker guilty of assault on spy boss

SUVA (R) — The head of the National Bank of Fiji (NBF), the Pacific island nation's biggest bank, was convicted Friday of assaulting the country's chief of intelligence during an angry scene at the banker's office.

Mr. Stenmark also told reporters that another popular ferry, the Mariella, was rammed Friday from leaving Stockholm harbour because of problems with the bow door monitoring system.

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A dozen Israeli settlers on the Golan Heights who began a hunger strike 19 days ago in protest at feared territorial "concessions" by Israel to Syria said late Thursday they had ended their action.

The status of Jerusalem and the holy shrines there will be discussed in two years from now, and as such the Palestinian leadership realises that bringing up the issue now with Jordan will serve no purpose," Mr. Khatib told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Khatib said Dr. Majali and Mr. Balawi agreed during their talks that a seven-member delegation of PNA ministers would come to Jordan on Tuesday to resume discussions on "cooperation in all spheres, including economy, communications, transport, health and judicial affairs."

It would be the second such meeting after the PNA objected to Israel's acknowledgement of the Jordanian role in Jerusalem in the Washington Declaration that the Kingdom and the Jewish state signed on July 25.

## 2 killed in Port-au-Prince

(Continued from page 1)

Japan, a member of the PNA Club, is another major creditor of Jordan. But the Kingdom might not be expecting direct debt write-off from Tokyo if only because such a move would block all further financial aid from Japan to the Kingdom.

In the long run, officials note, the impact of direct assistance from Japan to Jordan would be more effective than a one-time write-off.

The Tokyo government has said that while it opposes debt write-off it is willing to make more money available to the Kingdom to help it achieve the goal of self-reliance.

At the same time, about 2,000 Haitians looted a warehouse belonging to an army leader. The seaside warehouse was near the site of a grenade explosion Thursday that killed at least seven people and wounded 86, by U.S. count.

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## Crown Prince heads for Washington

(Continued from page 1)

into the Sea